

**Obote: Zionists aid Ugandan rebels**

NEW DELHI (R) — Ugandan President Milton Obote, ending his first non-aligned summit since his overthrow by Idi Amin 12 years ago, Wednesday accused "Zionist movements" of trying to topple him again. President Obote, who won general elections in Uganda after Amin was ousted in 1979, told Third World leaders that guerrillas fighting his government were being helped by Zionist groups. "They are helping Ugandans, and bandits and the same dissidents and bandits are also assisted by some African and Arab countries," he declared. "It is ironic that Uganda is probably the only country where Zionist aspirations are being financed by countries which are otherwise vehemently anti-Zionist."

# Jordan Times

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**Mubarak satisfied with Delhi talks**

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Wednesday he was satisfied with his talks with Arab leaders at the non-aligned summit in New Delhi, but he ruled out immediate resumption of diplomatic relations. Speaking to reporters after returning to Cairo, Mr. Mubarak said he was in no hurry to resume ties with Arab countries severed after Egypt's treaty with Israel in 1979. In India he met the leaders of Jordan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Qatar and Iraq. He said his discussions with His Majesty King Hussein included the possibility of forming a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation for future Middle East peace negotiations. "This depends now on King Hussein's meetings with (Palestinian leader) Yasser Arafat on what form this delegation may take," he said.

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## Prince Mohammad Bridge opens again

AMMAN (Petra) — An announcement by the Public Security Department Wednesday said that Prince Mohammad Bridge across the River Jordan is now operational again. On Tuesday, the department said that both Prince Mohammad and King Hussein bridges were closed following the rise of the level of water in the river. All vehicles have been diverted to the Prince Mohammad Bridge until the other bridge has been repaired, the announcement said. The Public Security Department also warned vacationers who usually on Friday go to the Jordan Valley not to park their cars along the Wadi Shu'aib road because both sides of the road are not safe to park cars due to landslides.

## Jordan to attend Riyadh, Baghdad meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Wednesday named Justice Minister Ahmad Abdul Karim Al Tarawneh to head Jordan's delegation to the meetings of Arab justice ministers scheduled to open in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on April 3. The cabinet also formed another delegation to be led by Transport Minister Ali Suheimat to the meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Iraqi Land Transport Company which will open in Baghdad on Sunday.

## Iraq proposes non-aligned arbitration in Gulf war

NEW DELHI (R) — Iraq proposed Wednesday that its 30-month-old war with Iran should go to arbitration by non-aligned heads of state. Iraqi Vice-President Taha Ma'aruf said the non-aligned summit should set up an arbitration committee whose decision would be binding on Baghdad and Tehran. "Iraq pledges itself in advance to abide by the results of arbitration," he said in a speech to the summit. Mr. Ma'aruf said the committee should be established through agreement between Iraq and Iran with the help of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, chairman of the movement. Its task would be to determine which side started the war in September 1980 and which was responsible for continuing it.

## Turkish diplomat shot in Belgrade

BELGRADE (R) — Turkey's ambassador to Yugoslavia fought for his life in hospital Wednesday after being shot in an assassination attempt by at least two gunmen in central Belgrade. Ambassador Galip Balkar underwent a complex operation for wounds to the brain and body and was in a deep coma, Turkish diplomats said. Police reported that one of the gunmen, three Yugoslav passers-by and Mr. Balkar's driver were also seriously wounded in a gun battle between a plainclothes security man and the attackers who had opened fire on the ambassador's car. One of the passers-by, a 25-year-old student who tried to stop the gunmen, died of his wounds in hospital later, police said. A group called "the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide" claimed responsibility for the attack in a message delivered to news agency offices in several capitals.

## Arabs protest Carter's visit to West Bank

**BETHLEHEM (R) — More than 1,000 Palestinian students barricaded themselves in Bethlehem's Catholic University and pelted Israeli soldiers with bricks and bottles Wednesday to protest against a visit by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.**

Israeli soldiers replied with tear gas, grenades, while on the main road approaching the town Jewish settlers fired their submachine-guns into the air after their car had been hit by a rock. In Hebron, south of Jerusalem, an Israeli was seriously hurt when a rock smashed his car windshield, eyewitnesses said. The violent protests followed earlier demonstrations in Arab East Jerusalem while Mr. Carter toured the city with Mayor Teddy Kollek. The former president was forced to change his route and was unable to visit the Holy Sepulchre Church as planned. Mr. Carter asked that Israeli officials not accompany him during his meetings with the Palestinians—a request which was criticised by the Israelis. About 1,000 local residents gathered in Manger Square outside the Church of the Nativity to watch as Mr. Carter was greeted in front of Bethlehem Municipality by Mayor Freij. It was not known if Mr. Carter was aware of the clash between the students and Israeli troops at the university. In addition to meeting Bethlehem's mayor, a leading Palestinian leader, Mr. Carter was to meet former Gaza Mayor Rashad Al Shawa Thursday. While Mr. Carter lunched with Israeli President Yitzhak Navon after his tour of Jerusalem, Palestinian youths elsewhere in the West Bank threw rocks at Israeli vehicles. Their occupants responded with shots in the air. In Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, troops fired tear gas at high school students who stoned passing cars. In Hebron, Arab youths blocked the main road with rocks and tyres. At Deheisha refugee camp outside Bethlehem, Israelis fired in the air after youths stoned their cars. Mr. Carter, one of the main architects of the 1979 U.S. sponsored treaty between Israel and Egypt, arrived Tuesday from Cairo for a six-day visit and met Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Israel's leaders were annoyed at his meeting in Egypt with officials of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Mr. Begin, apparently wishing to avoid public debate with his guest over the Palestinian issue, Tuesday night cancelled toasts the two were to have made at a dinner for Mr. Carter. Mr. Carter is on a Middle East study tour for the Carter Centre at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, and was invited to Israel as guest of Mr. Begin. The former president is also due to visit Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and is expected to report on his trip to President Ronald Reagan.

## Somalia blames Ethiopia for Horn of Africa crisis

NEW DELHI (R) — Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre accused Ethiopia and its Eastern-bloc allies Wednesday of occupying parts of his country and of committing genocide against Ethiopian secessionists. He told the non-aligned summit: "Since last July Somalia has been subjected to continuous aggression by Ethiopian military forces supported by foreign interventionist troops. As I speak, two areas of our country are under Ethiopian occupation," he said. Ethiopia has denied attacking its pro-Western neighbour. It says border skirmishes which flared again last year result from rebels fighting to overthrow the Siad Barre government. The Somali leader said there could be no peace in the Horn of Africa until Ethiopia recognised "the legitimate rights to self-determination" of secessionist groups in the Ogaden Desert, Eritrea and the Oromo region of southwest Ethiopia. He called on Ethiopia to end what he termed "its genocidal war" in those areas. Attacks on Somalia, said President Siad Barre, were being "carried out under the umbrella of a superpower", an apparent reference to Ethiopia's close ties with the Soviet Union. He also said Ethiopia was being helped by mercenaries, an apparent reference to Cuban troops still in the country since the Ogaaden war between Somalia and Ethiopia in 1977-78. Somalia tore up a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union because of Moscow's support for Ethiopia during the Ogaden conflict. It has granted the United States access to the Red Sea port of Berbera.

## U.S. says Soviet 'threat' is increasing

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration Wednesday released a new report claiming that the Soviet Union had pressed forward in the past year with a military build-up on an even greater scale than in the past. The administration is seeking support for major arms spending by the United States, and in a preface to the document Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said: "The updated facts presented in this report leave no doubt as to the USSR's dedication to achieving military superiority in all fields." But a senior defence official who briefed reporters on the study contradicted frequent statements by Mr. Weinberger and President Reagan that the United States has lost the edge in strategic weapons to the Soviet Union. Giving what he said was his own opinion of Moscow's strategic capability, the official said: "I don't think they have an edge." The report, an updated version of the 1981 booklet "Soviet Military Power", said Moscow had pushed on in the past year in military modernisation, expansion and forward deployment of its forces on a scale even greater than an earlier build-up. Another senior official at the briefing said the United States was superior in nuclear submarines, the Soviet Union was ahead in intercontinental ballistic missiles, and both sides were about equal in strategic bombers. Their comments followed the disclosure last week by U.S. intelligence specialists that the Soviet military build-up was not as great as once thought. The latest report contained previously classified information, including some obtained from spy satellites. It said that since late 1981 the Soviet build-up had ranged from the deployment of an additional 1,200 modern T-80 tanks to the first flight tests of the Blackjack strategic bomber, larger than the American B-1. Mr. Weinberger said in his preface that the Soviet build-up included space satellites able to destroy other satellites. Pentagon officials have already said that the Soviet Union has a killer satellite and without increased U.S. efforts Moscow could dominate space warfare. One of the officials who briefed reporters said it was believed one goal of the intensive Soviet space programme was to orbit a large manned station in the 1990s to maintain a permanent military presence in space.

## King: International community should force Israel to accept just solution

NEW DELHI (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein said here Tuesday that the "spirit of justice and common human interests call for the implementation of international law and forcing Israel to comply with the principles of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East." "The international community," the King said, "should help bring about a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the restoration of Arab sovereignty to Arab Jerusalem and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." King Hussein, who was addressing the seventh non-aligned summit, said that Israel has been occupying the whole of Palestine and parts of other Arab states, and has caused the displacement of the Palestinians and continues to disregard international resolutions which have condemned its occupation of Arab land. "U.N. resolutions on the Middle East and Palestine issues constitute a basis for a just and comprehensive settlement and pave the ground for the restoration of stability in the area," the King said. "The peace plan adopted by the Fez summit in September 1982 serves as the best witness to the Arabs' genuine desire for peace, since it endorses the principles of the international law." King Hussein explained. He pointed out that, since 1948 Jordan has actually "witnessed a Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion with the two peoples displaying full awareness of the Palestinian tragedy's geographic, historic and humanitarian dimensions." "We are now confronted with a new Zionist danger represented in Israel's programmes for creating settlements on Arab territory and evicting Palestinians from their homeland," he said. Israel, the King said, "does not conceal its ambitions in Jordan and has repeatedly issued threats against the country claiming that it should serve as a homeland for the Palestinians who actually have a homeland of their own in Palestine. Over thousands of years, the Palestinians had lived in Palestine and the Jordanians in their country, Jordan, and this is supported by historical realities," King Hussein added. In the face of the new challenges and Israeli dangers, King Hussein said, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have been coordinating their policies and adopting a common stand to thwart Israel's designs and its aim to impose a de facto situation. Referring to the Iraq-Iran war, King Hussein said that Iran has consistently rejected all peace initiatives despite Iraq's acceptance to end the conflict. "This non-aligned summit is invited to set up a committee of its leaders to work towards ending the bloodshed," King Hussein said. "Our common basic demand is that the war should stop immediately and both sides should accept the principle of peaceful negotiations to remove all causes of dispute and establish normal relations between Iraq and Iran and between Iran and its Arab neighbours," King Hussein concluded.

## Arafat to visit Jordan after March 17 Tunis meeting PLO Executive Committee to prepare explanatory note on PNC resolutions

By Lamis Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat will visit Jordan for talks with His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian government, following a meeting of the organisation's Executive Committee to be held in Tunisia on March 17, a Palestinian leader said here Wednesday. The meeting of the Executive Committee will explain resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council (PNC) held in Algiers last month, PLO Executive Committee member Abdul Rahim Ahmad told the Jordan Times. Mr. Ahmad, who is in Amman for a meeting of the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) currently held in Jordan, said the Executive Committee is scheduled to discuss the resolutions endorsed by the 16th session of the PNC and will finalise an explanatory memorandum on the resolutions adopted in Algiers. "The memorandum, he said, will be the basis for future action by the PLO, and especially by the Executive Committee. Mr. Ahmad is the leader of the Arab Liberation Front and is its representative to the 14-member Executive Committee. He said a clear-cut understanding of the PNC resolutions is "very important especially at this stage of the Palestinian struggle." The main issues to be discussed at the Tunis meeting will be the "special relations" with Jordan, the PLO's relations with Egypt and the Iraqi-Iran war, Mr. Ahmad said. In its statement after the Algiers meeting, the PNC accepted the principle of a confederation with Jordan after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza and stressed the significance of the "special ties" with Jordan. It also emphasised the importance of Egypt's return to the Arab fold but stipulated that Cairo should abandon the Camp David accords as a condition for the normalisation of relations between the PLO and Egypt. Mr. Ahmad said that the PLO policy is based on an assumption that the Arab World will witness "crucial changes in the near future." Among these changes, he said, are: Egypt to the Arab World, and an end to the Iraqi-Iran war.

## Egyptian-Libyan conflict flares up at Delhi summit

NEW DELHI (R) — Egypt hit back at Libya Wednesday, urging the Non-Aligned Movement to suspend its membership because of alleged terrorist activities. Egyptian delegation sources said. In the latest round of a blazing quarrel between the Arab neighbours, Egypt tabled an amendment to the summit's draft declaration on the Middle East to include Libya's suspension. Libya Tuesday urged the 101-member movement to expel Egypt unless it scrapped its 1979 treaty with Israel. The sources said Egypt proposed its amendment under an argument with Libyan officials in the drafting committee. The chairman abruptly ended the session and suggested that Arab delegations should meet separately to patch up their disputes. Libya and Syria launched a stinging attack on U.S. Middle East policy. Libya said President Reagan should stand public trial. Syrian President Hafez Al Assad launched his attack in a speech to the 101-member movement while Libya's number two, Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud, castigated the U.S. administration and Israel at a press conference. Maj. Jalloud accused the U.S. of complicity with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon in last September's slaughter of hundreds of Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps. "Mr. Reagan and (former Secretary of State Alexander) Haig should stand in the same dock with terrorists Begin and Sharon for their participation in those barbarous massacres," he said. Israel dismissed charges that it had a hand in the massacre but Mr. Sharon was forced to resign after a judicial commission said he was partly responsible. Maj. Jalloud and President Assad both said Washington could have no role in Middle East peace efforts because of its support for Israel. "When the United States speaks of peace in the Middle East, who can believe them?" Mr. Assad asked. "We must judge them by their actions, not by their words." The Emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, told the summit: "Israel has gone too far in its atrocities." He added: "It has become the duty of the family of nations to deter Israel and compel it submit to the principles of peace and justice."

## Paris fires chief of staff

PARIS (R) — France's Socialist government Wednesday replaced Army Chief of Staff Gen. Jean Delaunay as part of what it called a long-planned move, but press reports said he had resigned because of differences with the administration over defence policy. Political analysts said the replacement of Gen. Delaunay represented fresh political embarrassment for the governing Socialist-Communist coalition, which already faces the prospect of heavy losses in Sunday's second round of nationwide local elections. Defence Minister Charles Hernu told reporters the cabinet had decided to appoint Gen. Rene Imbot, at present head of army personnel, to replace Gen. Delaunay. The press reports said Gen. Delaunay quit in disagreement.

## Hussein meets Arafat, world leaders in Delhi

NEW DELHI (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein met here Wednesday with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat with whom he discussed a number of topics on the non-aligned summit agenda. Later King Hussein met with several other leaders taking part in the summit for exchanging views on the various subjects being discussed. He met with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Yugoslav President Peter Stambolic, Bangladesh military ruler Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Ershad, Tunisian Premier Mohammad Mzali, Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou, Emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre, Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens, the prime minister of the Maldives and the Argentine president.

## Hassan calls for renewed Arab efforts to support Palestinian steadfastness

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday called on all Arab states to adopt effective plans for supporting the steadfastness of the Arab population under Israeli occupation. Prince Hassan was speaking at a meeting held at the Royal Court with delegates to the Arab labour conference currently being held in Amman. During the meeting, Prince Hassan outlined to the delegates Jordan's development plans and stressed the importance of an integrated Arab plan to handle issues related to development in general and human resources in particular. Prince Hassan emphasised the importance of coordination among Arab countries in labour-related matters and called for an end to the emigration of Arab scientists and skilled manpower. The delegates at Wednesday's session of the conference discussed subjects connected with facilitating the movement of manpower within the Arab World, and called on the Arab League labour office to pursue a study on the subject and issue recommendations. The speakers also pointed to the dangers to Arab economy and labour due to the presence of a large number of foreign labourers in Arab states and called for implementing pan-Arab agreements which give priority to Arab manpower. Abdul Rahim Ahsa, who represented the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), called on Arab states to increase their support for the PLO's activities and its endeavours to deal with the consequences of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Mr. Ahsa referred to recommendations passed by the International Labour Office following a visit by its team to the occupied Arab territories in 1981. Those recommendations, he said, call for increased financial support for Arab economic and social projects in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Mr. Ahsa also spoke about Israel's "inhuman" practices against Arab labourers in the occupied territories and its economic policies which have an adverse and damaging effect on Arab economy in the occupied territory. Labour Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jaber spoke at Wednesday's session about the effects of world recession and its impact on Arab economies.

## Shamir's to visit U.S. 'to exchange views' on Lebanon pullout talks

WASHINGTON (R) — Talks on an Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon shift to Washington this weekend with the arrival of Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, but no breakthrough is expected in the protracted discussions. Mr. Shamir will hold meetings with Secretary of State George Shultz at Israel's suggestion. An Israeli embassy spokesman said however that major developments were unlikely. Negotiations on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, held alternately in both countries, have stumbled on Israeli demands for normal relations with Lebanon and special "security" arrangements in the southern part of Lebanon. Mr. Shamir will be accompanied by Israeli officials who have been directly involved in the Lebanon negotiations, including David Kimche, director of the Foreign Ministry, and legal adviser Eli Rubenstein, the embassy said. U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, who has been playing a key role in seeking a withdrawal plan satisfactory to both sides, will also take part in the Washington talks. State Department spokesman John Hughes said Mr. Habib returned to the United States on Saturday. Mr. Shamir is due in Washington on Friday and tentative plans are for him to meet Mr. Shultz at the State Department on Sunday and again on Monday. There was no immediate word on whether he would also meet President Reagan. The embassy spokesman said the foreign minister would return to Israel immediately following his talks here. The spokesman said no agreement on a Lebanon withdrawal plan was expected to emerge from the meetings. "The Israeli government at this point in the negotiations found it convenient to have a ministerial-level meeting in order to exchange views," he said.

## W. German Greens outline controversial political plan

BONN (R) — West Germany's radical Greens Party Wednesday outlined a controversial political programme likely at least to enliven, if not disrupt, the new Bundestag (lower house) elected last Sunday. As the conservatives and Liberal Free Democrats (FDP) began what were expected to be lengthy talks to divide up the spoils of their election victory, the Greens made clear that, even though their 27 seats in the 519-seat house gave them limited voting power, they intended to make a major impact. Initiatives they want to launch include a boycott of next month's national census, the leaking of secret defence documents, peace marches on Geneva, Moscow and Washington and a major investigation of alleged corruption of all the major parties by a private industrial group. Otto Schily, one of the Greens' three main spokesmen, said after the first meeting of their parliamentary group that it would organise a nationwide boycott of the census, which he called "a national interrogation" because of the number of personal questions it contained. Petra Kelly, the party's most dynamic and best-known personality, told a news conference she expected Green representation on all parliamentary committees and would disclose any secret documents that came her way, if she thought they were against what the Greens deemed to be in the people's interest.

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# FEATURES

## Jordan TV attracts wide Israeli audience

By Alan Elsner  
Reuter

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM** — Every evening, tens of thousands of Israelis tune their television sets to programmes from Jordan. A recent survey by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem's Communications Department found that 48 per cent of the city's Israeli residents regularly watched Jordanian television in preference to Israel's state-run network.

Jordan's two channels, one of which broadcasts mainly in Arabic and the other mainly in English, are easily picked up in Jerusalem and in most of the eastern part of Israel.

As well as British and American

drama and entertainment programmes, the foreign station broadcasts five nightly news bulletins in Arabic, English, French and Hebrew.

The Hebrew news programme attracts a wide audience in Israel despite its openly hostile attitude towards the Jewish state. According to the survey, 39 per cent of Israelis living in Jerusalem watch it either every night or several times a week.

Of these, 35 per cent said they did so out of curiosity and 22 per cent wanted to compare different versions of the news. The rest gave no reason.

The Israeli and Jordanian television stations began broadcasting within a few months of

each other after the 1967 war in which Israel occupied the West Bank of Jordan.

In the cabinet's statement of September 1967, which approved the establishment of Israel television, one of the reasons given for the decision was a need to win over the Palestinians of the occupied territories from hostile propaganda.

The Jordanians are equally anxious to increase their influence with Israelis. Last year they installed a powerful new transmitter which sends a much stronger signal to the Tel Aviv area, where reception had previously been weak.

Morris Ben David, head of the Tel Aviv-based Entiko Com-

munications Company, said: "I see Jordanian television as an important source of entertainment for Israelis and often it is of a higher standard than Israeli television." "I find Jordanian officials very open, very professional. They understand media."

Israeli viewers of Jordanian news bulletins see a vastly different style of presentation and sometimes a different version of events than that broadcast by Israel television.

Most of the news is supplied by foreign networks and agencies and many deal with Israel and the occupied territories.

During last summer's war in Lebanon, Israelis saw U.S. network reports of the Israeli bombing of Beirut in full colour that gave a much more dramatic idea of the scale of the operation than the relatively short films shown on Israel TV in black and white.

Over the years, many Israelis have developed an affection for the Jordanians through their television programmes.

"I feel as if I've known Jordan all my life after seeing it almost every night on television all these years," Israeli Columnist Yehuda Litani wrote recently in the local Jerusalem Kol Ha'ir newspaper.

## Astoria studios reborn after 40 years

By Marymann Stokolos  
Reuter

**NEW YORK** — Film-makers are being lured back to the studio where W.C. Fields, D.W. Griffith, the Marx brothers, Gloria Swanson and Rudolf Valentino launched their movie careers more than half a century ago.

During the 1920s and 1930s the Astoria Production Centre, set in a quiet neighbourhood in the Borough of Queens, only 15 minutes from the centre of Manhattan, was a centre for American filmmaking. But by the 1940s, Astoria's importance shrank as Hollywood's warm weather and lower production costs took hold.

Currently, under a major renovation plan, Astoria Studios

containing the fourth largest soundstage in the country, is being brought back to life by a five-man partnership, which includes playwright Neil Simon and television personality Johnny Carson.

The project which involves a cash injection of more than \$50 million into the once dormant studios has already begun to show results.

Until the rebuilding of the soundstage, New York lacked adequate soundstages for filming. But now, crews are busily constructing and dismantling sets for major feature films.

"Even if a production was being filmed on the streets of New York, actors and film personnel had to uproot their families for several months to go to Hollywood to

complete a film," Larry Barr, executive administrator of studio operations, said.

"We hope to make it convenient again for those who wish to film in New York," he added.

All of the interior scenes for the "The Verdict," one of this year's top films nominated for an award by the National Academy of Arts and Sciences, were made here.

Commenting about the film's elaborate interior sets inside Astoria's huge soundstage, Mr. Barr said: "All of this was built by New Yorkers... our entire community will be affected by an upsurge in the studio's economic growth."

The studio's rebirth was begun in 1977 with the filming of the Broadway play "The Wiz" starring singer Diana Ross.

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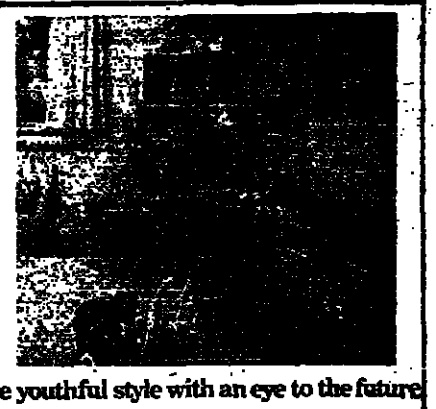
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## HOME NEWS

### Akashe laid to rest

AMMAN (J.T.) — A former minister and parliamentary member Saba Al Akashe, who died here Tuesday, was buried in Amman at noon Wednesday. Mr. Akashe was born in Karak, southern Jordan in 1898, and was educated in several schools and colleges in Turkey during the Ottoman rule. He assumed senior Jordanian government posts from 1926 onwards and was several times

minister in a number of cabinets. In 1958 he was elected to parliament for the first time and was awarded the Jordanian Al Kawkab medal of the first order. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday delegated Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid to convey his condolence to Al Akashe family on the death of Mr. Saba Al Akashe.



Saba Al Akashe

### Jordan economy seminar to begin

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day symposium on the position of Jordan in relation to the Arab oil economies will open at Yarmouk University Liaison Office in Amman Saturday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. At least 100 economic specialists and researchers from Jordan and Oxford University will attend the symposium, which will discuss 12

research papers mostly dealing with development prospects in the non-oil nation, the use of remittances sent by those working in the oil-rich countries and matters connected with the labour market in Jordan.

According to Dr. Bassam Al Saket, who is a member of a special committee preparing for the symposium, topics for discussion will also cover social change in

Jordan in the 1970s and the future, energy policies in non-oil countries, foreign aid, and the role of non-oil producing nations in Arab economic activity.

The 12 research papers will deal with the balance of payments, in developing nations, the role of Jordan within the Arab World and the country's future investment and economic projects. Dr. Saket said.

### Hassan visits army HQ, public security

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, called at the Public Security Department Wednesday and met Interior Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat and the department's Director-General Mohammad Idria, and senior aides.

Later, Prince Hassan attended a briefing on the duties and responsibilities of various department sections. Heads of the departments spoke about criminal investigations and road accidents, security and public order, and the work of their departments at airports, border posts and on the Jordan River bridges.

Prince Hassan also Wednesday called at the army headquarters in Amman and met the Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. They discussed a number of topics pertaining to the armed forces.

### Landslides strike Al Salalem

SALT (J.T.) — Several landslides occurred and cracks and fissures appeared in the earth in Al Salalem area near Salt 27 kilometres west of Amman, causing the collapse of a three-story building, according to a report in Al Ra'i newspaper Wednesday.

The paper quoted responsible sources as saying the landslides were due to the continuous rain and snow in the region over the past few weeks, and because the area had at one time been used as a quarry where considerable quantities of rock had been removed. The landslides were considered by local officials as serious and could threaten the lives of hundreds of families living nearby, the paper said. The building which fell under the impact of the falling rocks and earth consisted of 18 one story stores and three flats, the loss of which was estimated at JD 50,000. Al Ra'i added.

Following the incident Mayor Abdul Razzak Nsour, Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib and other local officials held contacts with the central authorities in Amman and dispatched teams to carry out work to minimise the damage should further landslides occur in the future. A special technical team has been set up to study the situation, the paper stated.

As a precautionary measure, the governor ordered families living nearby to move to safer areas and plans are now being made to stop any more buildings from being erected in the area.

### Arab ministers allocate Lebanon medical funds

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Health Council of Ministers, which ended its meeting Monday in Abu Dhabi, has decided to allocate funds to boost medical services in Lebanon in the aftermath of Israel's invasion, according to Health Minister Zuhair Malhas.

He said that the ministers also decided to make available \$2 million for the purchase of a mobile hospital to offer urgent medical services in Beirut in coordination with Lebanon's health ministry.

The minister, who was speaking upon his return here Wednesday, said the council condemned Israel's inhuman practices in the occupied Arab territories, particularly for its maltreatment and

torture of Arab detainees in Israeli jails.

The council has issued an appeal to all Arab countries to extend aid to all Arab medical projects in the occupied territories. As an initial step, the council allocated \$2 million for the establishment of two medical centres in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and a first aid centre to be set up in Arab Jerusalem, Dr. Malhas said.

The council will sound out Arab universities about the prospect of offering training to physicians and specialists from the West Bank who will return home afterwards to offer their services there, the minister added.

He said that the council was also sounding out Arab health ministries on the possibility of offering medical services to West Bank patients suffering from cancer, heart and kidney diseases.

The council has also decided to hold an Arab seminar on paramedical services and on the dangers of insecticides, and has approved Pan-Arab guidelines to encourage people from smoking, the minister added.

### Pharmacists to hold first national congress

By Ara Voskian  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordanian Pharmacists Association will hold its first Jordanian Pharmacists Congress in Amman running from March 12 until March 14 to discuss the pharmacists' role in health security. The congress will be held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who is expected to deliver an address during the congress. The Crown Prince also sponsored the seventh Pan-Arab Pharmaceutical Congress held in November 1981 in Amman.

Commenting on the seventh congress President of the Jordanian Pharmacists Association, Nizar Jardaneh said, "during the seventh congress we realised for the first time that there was great potential for the Jordanian pharmacists to have their own congress." "I think we should have called this congress the first Jordanian Pharmacists Congress".

Mr. Jardaneh said, as "we never expected to have such a contribution from Jordanian Pharmacists."

After the seventh congress the Jordanian Pharmacists Association decided to convene the first Jordanian Pharmacists Congress which was scheduled to be held in July 1982 and which was delayed because of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Mr. Jardaneh believes that this will be the beginning of an annual pharmaceutical congress in Jordan.

The objective of the first Jordanian congress is, Mr. Jardaneh said, "to study the potential of the pharmaceutical profession in playing an active role in the implementation of the national health service's programme that is soon to be introduced in Jordan."

The National Health Service has many options in choosing its operating methods, but the most productive, suitable and efficient system for Jordan according to the association president is for the

private sector to cooperate with the public sector. Mr. Jardaneh said that a national service "should cover all strata of society and all geographical areas of the country, keeping the dignity and the integrity of the citizens."

"There is much loss of dignity when people have to queue up or beg to have services provided," Mr. Jardaneh added. Reflecting the association's view, Mr. Jardaneh said that the patient must have the freedom to choose his own doctor or pharmacy, and at the same time the doctor or the pharmacist must be able to choose whether he wants to be a member of the National Health Service or not.

This method could be easily adapted in areas like Amman or Zarqa, said Mr. Jardaneh, "but there are some areas where you have only one doctor or pharmacy; in such cases we must insist that they be members of the National Health Service." All these issues, including the advantages

and disadvantages, costs and expenses embodied in such a system will be discussed at the forthcoming congress, said Mr. Jardaneh.

At the congress a number of papers will be discussed dealing with: the present status of health care in Jordan; the National Health Service as part of the social health service; the role of the public pharmacy in the National Health Service; the role of the wholesale distributors of drugs in Jordan and the role of the pharmaceutical industry in Jordan.

### Alia Art Gallery stages first major exhibition by amateur photographers

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Not so long ago, photography was something anyone with a grain of sense could do—you just pointed the camera, pressed the shutter and after a few attempts you could consider yourself to be fairly proficient. Gradually, over the last hundred years people began to realise that this was not in fact true and with the example of professional photographers like Alfred Stieglitz (who became one when there was "strictly speaking no such job") photography was elevated from a "curiosity and a hobby to a respectable member of the visual arts."

This process of elevation still continues today and in Jordan it is being carried out by the Jordan Amateur Photography Club, whose first group exhibition can be seen at the Alia gallery this week. The initial idea and impetus behind both this present exhibition and the formation of the club began with Zaid Goussous, the club's vice president. Established officially in May 1982, the club's membership now numbers around 70, and on the first Wednesday of each month they meet to discuss and show their work. At present their headquarters consists of a small office with an overhead projector to aid lectures, but soon it is hoped that they will be able to afford better premises with its own dark rooms, exhibition hall, classrooms and offices.

Other future plans are equally exciting. During the opening of the exhibition, Her Majesty Queen Noor, a keen amateur photographer herself, suggested that the club co-ordinate with the Royal Commission for the Conservation of the Architectural Heritage. Roving over the entire country, the members could record photographically all the old buildings of cultural and historic interest for the commission.

Another suggestion made by the Queen, which the club is keen to pursue, is to hold a photographic competition for children, the submitted photographs of which would be exhibited with prizes being awarded for the best attempts.

Apart from the two or three group exhibitions the club plans to hold annually and the sponsorship of individual members to hold their own exhibitions, the club also plans to hold roving shows. "We want to go to schools, villages and towns all over the country in order to promote photography at

all levels as an art form. We don't want this to become an exclusive hobby or club," Mr. Goussous told the Jordan Times.

At the present exhibition, only 12 of the 70 members have put some of their work on display, the reason for this being that many of the members have only recently joined and have had as yet little chance to build up their own portfolios. These 12, perhaps by way of compensation, have managed between them to put up some 123 prints which are almost all without exception (just two black and white prints from Mr. Goussous) in colour. The quality of the work varies considerably as is to be expected from amateurs exhibiting for the first time. Despite this there are some good and valid works of art.

Perhaps one of the most interesting collections comes from Mansour Mouasher whose work covers a wide spectrum of techniques and subject matters. Perhaps not the most imaginative of these but certainly the most technically accomplished are his shots of waterfalls. In beautiful true colour (Mouasher, like the majority of the exhibitors, prints all his own work) he has caught the dramatic contrast of the white fea-

ture, the old and weathered stone. Miss Karim has captured the essence of Jerash far better than any panoramic view could, while her unusual angle creates a deep composition that would be difficult to tire of.

The desert police always make colourful and exciting subject matter and one which epitomises all that is truly Jordanian. Shots of these proud, dignified men on their camels usually tend to be rather stiff, so it is a pleasure to see Mr. Goussous' image of them laughing and at ease. Other good work from Mr. Goussous includes the Cairo Souk—where the different souvenirs, the inland wood, the glowing silver trays and the coloured light bulbs form a rich pattern of different textures, and shades—and the farmer tossing his corn to winnow out the chaff. Here the golden grain, harmonising perfectly with the sienna earth, throws back the sunlight as it flies through the air so that it glitters like water; the result is an unusual and challenging image.

Finally some good work comes from Rami Khoury who consistently catches penetrating glimpses of the bedouin and village people. Sometimes they pose for him like the delightfully cheeky little girls and at other times he catches them in off guard moments when a quiet sadness will steal over an old woman's face. Khoury's sharp clear shots draw your attention to the bright colours of their headresses, to their heavy silver jewelry and the deep wrinkles of weathered skin.

All the prints are for sale, prices ranging from JD 25-45. The proceeds will go towards supporting the club's many activities. Anyone wishing to join should telephone 43816. The initial membership fee is JD 15 and thereafter JD 12 per annum.

#### ART REVIEW

thers against the dark, twinkling sun. With the use of clear, sharp images he has captured their actions with a simplicity and ease that makes the birds look as if they were posing just for him. The accuracy and perfection of these shots would allow them to grace the pages of any bird book. His landscapes too—caught under evening skies, where the high cirrus clouds form soft textures you can almost feel, and deliberately underexposed to give a subtle silhouette effect—are for pure aesthetic enjoyment.

Mouasher's attempts at underwater photography are also successful as he manages to convey that silently colourful yet alien world where strange creatures can either look horrific, like the gory aftermath of some terrible surgery, or delicately beautiful, waving transparent arms in a halo of pale pinks, lemons and oranges.

Due to the recent weather conditions, many of the photographers have been able to take unusual Jordanian landscapes—ones where the familiar rough red earth and guarded olive trees are hidden under a deep layer of virgin snow. Like Mouasher, the others, have shot these scenes well but like he they

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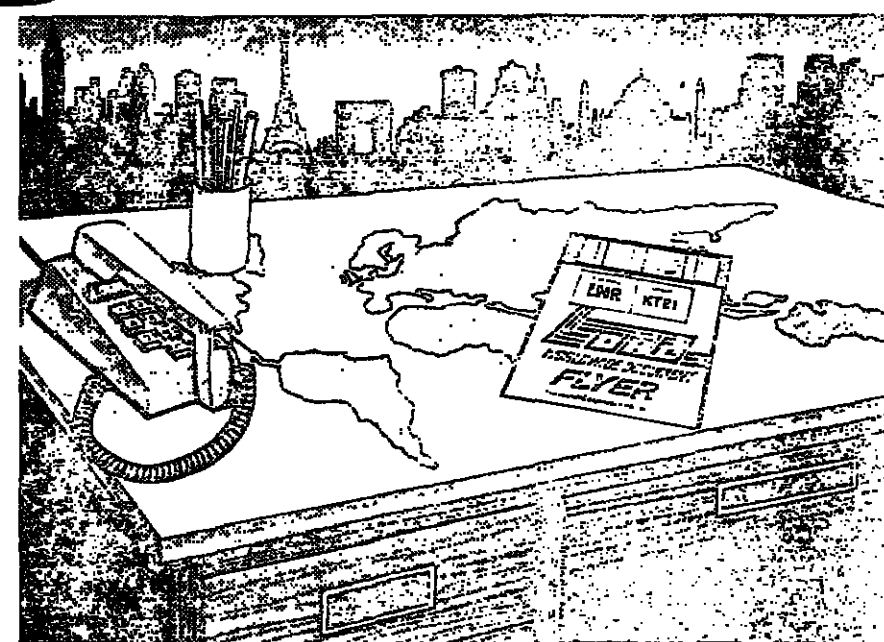
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## USSR under Andropov: Mood of anxious expectancy

One hundred days after Yuri Andropov became Secretary-General of the Communist party of the Soviet Union and began a broad drive to put morality back into public affairs, Soviet citizens are wondering about the new secretary-general's intentions.

The ideological magazine, *Kommunist*, did, however, publish on Feb. 23 a long article by Andropov which goes some way towards answering the question. In the article, the Soviet leader condemns the economy's "regrettable features" and suggests in particular a tightening of discipline to boost output and a stricter wage policy for dampening demand. "We just cannot meet demands that are beyond our possibilities," he wrote.

Jacques Amalric, who was *Le Monde's* correspondent in Moscow from 1973 to 1977 and has returned from a short visit to the USSR, describes the mood of anxious expectancy prevailing among the Soviet people.

MOSCOW — A strange city. I had left it more than five years ago, but in a matter of hours here I was feeling almost at home again. The pungent reek of low-octane petrol hangs in the air as in the past. Giant trucks, almost invariably three-quarters empty, still form the bulk of traffic jams. The same fur-battered or scarf-wearing silhouettes move around carrying the same attache cases and the same shopping bags.

When you look closer, though, you notice that already Andropov's Moscow is no longer Brezhnev's. You can, for example, observe some curious scenes. There seem to be more taxis about than before; when they are empty they are more ready to stop for fares and the drivers do not fail to set their meters going. Is this because they are sometimes stopped by militiamen who insist on opening the trunk to check whether bootleg vodka is being transported? Another scene even more astonishing for someone back on a second visit is the liquor outlet on Gorky Street which used to be besieged almost all day long and which is now practically empty by 1 p.m. Yet the shop is open and stocked with rows of bottles of

vodka at 9 roubles (average monthly salary: 170 roubles) and French cognac at almost 50 roubles.

### No crowd

There is no crowd at Eliseyev's either, named after the former luxury caterer driven out of the revolution. The sales girls go about quietly selling 175-gramme packs of coffee at 3 roubles 85 kopecks, butter at 3 roubles 50 kopecks for a kilo, milk at 36 kopecks and a kilo of Nefertiti oranges at 2 roubles. All so many items that were unavailable in earlier days and practically beyond the purses of a teacher earning only 110 roubles a month or a secretary starting at 70 roubles.

The explanation for these strange things is to be found in the press, between the lines of articles which hail the discipline of work and inveigh against drunkenness and absenteeism and their effects on productivity.

It is also to be found in the kitchens of friends where the questions of the day are thrashed out until dawn over a hunk of bread, some ham or dry sausage and the blessed bottle of vodka. And the nightly kitchen conversations con-

firm Pravda's and *Izvestia's* euphemisms: the question uppermost in people's minds is this drive begun by Andropov shortly after Brezhnev's death to get the country shipshape.

Stories illustrating what has changed are legion. Militiamen, it is said, have really checked out the identities of audiences at this or that cinema, or of shoppers at some stores — including gum — during regular working hours. The names of people who should have been in their offices or workshops instead of having a good time or stocking up in stores were passed on to the managements of the businesses concerned. It is still not known whether the guilty will be let off with a warning, but for now the talk is of punishing only for repeated transgressions. The police have similarly visited even the celebrated Sandunovsky baths where the drones and the privileged no longer dare show up for an hour or so of relaxation over a few beers.

The public morality campaign is not sparing the provinces either. One newspaper tells of a Novgorod hauler stopped by the militia while using his truck on private business. His explanation was that he was looking for milk for there was none in his area — and it turned out to be true. In one provincial university, notices were put up calling on professors to be in their lecture rooms on time. Unlike in Moscow and, to a lesser degree, Leningrad, the cleanup drive in the rest of the country is not backed up by an effort to improve the supply position.

*Kolkhoz* (collective farm) and *sovkhoz* (an enterprise run directly by the state, which pays the employees) workers are worse off than ever. Measures have now been taken to prevent them from going to the capital and stocking up on items locally unavailable and thereby depriving Muscovites of their supplies. Accordingly a

check is kept at stations around Moscow to prevent farmers from leaving their towns. Unions in neighbouring cities have apparently been requested to stop chartering buses and organising "food excursion" weekends to Moscow on the pretext of visiting Lenin's mausoleum.

### Petty trades

Various other petty trades have also disappeared at the same time, in particular the trade carried on by Georgians and Armenians who used to come up to Moscow and sell (at dizzy prices) fruit, vegetables and flowers grown in their republics. There are practically no flowers to be seen in the capital this winter, and the kolkhoz markets do not have much to offer other than meat at seven or eight roubles a kilo.

These measures have got rid of hundreds of thousands of consumers from Moscow, yet the authorities have gone ahead and jacked up prices without announcing it in the press. Music-lovers, for instance, discovered at the beginning of February that the price of an LP record had jumped from 1 rouble 50 kopecks to about 4 roubles. Just as big increases have been tagged on to many household articles and sometimes of clothing. A run-of-the-mill woman's coat costs around 150 roubles now and a pair of fur-lined boots — an absolutely essential item of wear for several months in the year — is at least 100 roubles. A really sorry-looking sweater costs a minimum of 25 roubles, while an Angora pullover with a roll collar (made in India) is as much as 151 roubles.

No Soviet citizen who is not in the government claims that Andropov's drive is going to succeed. The neglect during Brezhnev's final years and the fact that survival needs recourse to all manner of possible or imaginable exp-

edients constitute an insurmountable hurdle. Besides, this is not the first time that such a campaign has been mounted. The previous ones soon ran out of steam, for it is so true that there is no point seeking to change Russian attitudes if there is a refusal to reform the system first.

Nonetheless, Andropov seems determined. For him, fighting corruption, pilfering and absenteeism is a means of bolstering his power even more, since the victims of the drive are Brezhnev's followers. The ministers of trade, transport, and the interior have been dismissed. They headed the three key domestic policy sectors which had come under heavy criticism. To the list must be added the dismissal of the director of the plan, who was replaced by his assistant, and the appointment as vice-premier of Geidar Aliev, who is supposed to have effectively dealt with the corruption rampant in Azerbaijan.

By the style he affects, Andropov is also trying to symbolise a certain break with the past. He does not move around in Moscow in vast motorcades of black limousines accompanied by carloads of bodyguards whizzing through the city at 80 kilometres an hour. Decorations, he has let it be known, interest him no more than the personality cult does. When on Jan. 31 he called on the Orjonzkiz machine-tool plant workers, Secretary-General Andropov patently intended to make a "Leninist" gesture which contrasted with the lofty isolation in which Leonid Brezhnev lived.

While it is still not really possible to speak of a "purge" — the men who have been eased out were very old in most cases — Andropov's actions are aimed at stirring up a sense of unease among members of the administration and middle-level party executives. Like all of the USSR's population, nobody knows what

tomorrow is going to bring — a better-balanced Khrushchev-style reform or a swift return to totalitarianism.

Meanwhile Andropov has tightened his grip on the repressive machinery by relieving Vitaly Fedorchuk as KGB chief and making him interior minister and replacing him in the secret police by General Viktor Shebrikov, who is reputed to have been the Soviet leader's closest ally in the KGB.

It is probable that Andropov will complete the triumph he has scored over the dissidents. For some weeks now the KGB has been bounding opposition groups which were "rather spared" under Brezhnev. The "Khrushchevian" historian Roy Medvedev has been warned; police and foreigners resident in the city; the apartments of several intellectuals have had unannounced visits from "optimists in civvies" (KGB operatives) without search warrants and all ostensibly interested in the books in their libraries; and small groups of pacifists who have the nerve to demand that not only the West should reduce its military expenditure are being increasingly harassed.

Equally disturbing is an article which appeared in the Jan. 19 issue of *Soviet Russia* which announced that re-education centres were being set up for persons "with antisocial and parasitical life-styles" as a result of the penalty provided in the Russian Federation's penal code for "parasitism, vagabondage and begging" being doubled — from one to two years in prison.

The mood in Andropov's — as spiteful tongues have dubbed Moscow — is decidedly not optimistic, but one of anxious expectancy. The Soviets know they lost out with Brezhnev. They still do not know what the score is going to be with Andropov.

— Le Monde

## Of no use to anybody

ISRAELI Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir talks in Washington this weekend could be useful only if the Reagan administration made it clear to him that Americans had had enough of Israeli haggling and that the only way to avoid an Israeli-U.S. showdown would be a speedy Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon as a first step towards a wider Middle East peace agreement. Such a firm stand by Washington might be helpful, but it would not be enough to make the Begin government flexible enough on the question of Jewish settlements on the West Bank and agree to active Palestinian participation in whatever peace process.

To break the deadlock on the Middle East, Israel needs to understand that its own interests could only be served through respecting the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and through withdrawing its forces from all occupied Arab territories. The United States has, above interests, a twisted moral duty to straighten out in pushing forward a just and a durable solution to the Palestine problem. Unless U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his colleagues were ready to go that far in impressing upon the Israeli minister the need for movement and progress on the peace front, both, and we, should forget that Shamir's visit to Washington could be of any use to anybody.

David Kimche, the Israeli Foreign Ministry director who is accompanying his boss on the U.S. trip, said the other day that Israel, among other things, needed to forge trade links with Lebanon as a symbol of post-war relations with that country before it could order its troops out of occupied Lebanese territory. This is precisely the kind of talk that we expect the Israelis to reiterate in their discussions with U.S. officials during this weekend. And it is precisely the kind of argument along which the Americans have been led to go, and have gone out of their way to soften, since September, steering away from the real issues at every stop. It is high time that Americans changed the Israeli theme altogether, and started to tell their friends the truth of the matter, if they really wanted progress and ultimately success in this area.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: King warns against injustice

In his speech to the non-aligned summit in New Delhi, King Hussein said that the basic cause of the sufferings and dangers which the international community faces today stems from the absence of justice in political and economic dealings among nations. Such injustices can be clearly demonstrated in the sufferings of the Palestinian people as a result of Israel's aggression and Israel's constant threats to Jordan; the three-year war between Iraq and Iran with Iran rejecting all peace initiatives, and above all the economic injustice perpetrated against the developing nations.

It is because of these injustices that the King called for an end to the deep divisions now plaguing the non-aligned countries. The King also emphasised the need for achieving justice for the Palestinian people by forcing Israel to withdraw from Arab territories occupied since 1967. The Jordanian and Palestinian people, the King said, are coordinating their efforts for the sake of gaining such justice, and for repelling Israel's constant threats and acts of aggression.

#### Al Dustour: Hussein blames superpowers

The principles which the Non-Aligned Movement should adhere to were outlined in King Hussein's speech to the non-aligned summit in New Delhi. The King reminded the leaders of the bright picture painted by their movement in the '50s and '60s, and appealed to member nations to live up to the principles of the movement.

In his speech, the King said that despite facing serious economic and political problems the world seems incapable of stopping acts of aggression, expansionism and terrorism. In this concern, the King said, the two superpowers shoulder a large share of the responsibility because they have the power to put an end to the arms race and many of the world's sufferings. King Hussein referred in particular to the sufferings of the Palestinian people and Israel's plans to continue its usurpation of their land. These sufferings, the King pointed out, could end if the United States stopped encouraging Israel's aggressive policies.

In his speech, King Hussein also called on the non-aligned nations to exert every possible effort to stop the Iraq-Iran war.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: King warns of Israeli danger

Israel's threats to world peace were outlined in King Hussein's speech to the non-aligned summit in New Delhi Tuesday. King Hussein warned of the Israeli policy aimed at the annexation of Arab land and the destruction of all chances of genuine peace. The King said that the international community bears the responsibility for forcing Israel into ending its aggression and recognising the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

In his speech, King Hussein also called for an end to the Iraq-Iran conflict "because this war is bound to deepen divisions among non-aligned nations". The Non-Aligned Movement, he said, should take a firm stand toward the party which rejects all peace initiatives. In settling such issues, the Non-Aligned Movement will have tackled the major challenges facing humanity in line with its principles reinforced over the past three decades. Success in tackling these issues will determine the future role of the movement, the King concluded.

## Is Mr. Foot approaching the end of the line?

By Barry May  
Reuter

LONDON — A forthcoming parliamentary by-election which in normal times would go largely unnoticed is being drummed up into a vote of confidence or rejection centred on the leader of Britain's opposition Labour Party, Michael Foot.

What makes these abnormal times in British politics is the fact that the government of Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher enjoys popularity uncommonly high for an administration entering the last year of a term marked by economic hardship for millions of people. The Labour opposition which, by past standards, ought to be reaping the rewards of popular discontent over the government's policies, is in disarray. And the new third force in British politics, the Centrist Alliance between Liberals and Social Democrats, is once again on the rise.

After a year in the doldrums, the dwindling fortunes of the 18-month-old Alliance have been revived by the electoral swing that swept Labour from an important London stronghold last month. The loss to the Liberals of Bermondsey, a House of Commons seat Labour held for nearly 60 years, stirred speculation that Mr. Foot would soon be forced to give up the leadership.

The 69-year-old opposition leader is frequently ridiculed in

the predominantly right-wing national press as a scruffy, shuffling man out of touch with modern Britain, unable to assert a firm grip on his party and incapable of matching Mrs. Thatcher's more dynamic public performances.

Mr. Foot tried his best to slap down the leadership speculation, going on radio and television and generally making himself available to anyone who would listen. He was elected in November 1980 to lead Labour into the next general election and would stay to discharge that duty, he said. But the talk persisted that he would be forced to step down and that a battle for the succession would pit his deputy Denis Healey against a variety of challengers.

If Labour loses the next by-election, at Darlington in northeast England on March 24, pressure on Mr. Foot to go will become impossible for him to fend off, political experts say. Darlington is a market town widely known as the destination for the world's first passenger railway run, made from nearby Stockton in 1825. It is considered a marginal Labour seat.

### End of the line

The question the analysts now like to ask is, will it be the end of the line for Mr. Foot? His problems are seen as being symptomatic of the decline of Labour's relevance. Some commentators argue that the party, torn out of the growing trades

union movement at the turn of the century, has ceased to matter. With the evolution of Britain's working class into a class engaged in white collar work, Labour's bedrock has been eroded.

In a fundamental re-alignment of British politics, the Labour Party has become the ideological battleground for the struggle between the country's moderate, centre or "soft" left and the radical, extreme or "hard" left. It is a fight in which most of the victories have been won by the radical Socialists.

The Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance, competing for disaffected Labour support, has been the chief beneficiary of Labour's woes and has once again become a political force to be reckoned with. "We are witnessing the early stages of a reconstruction on the left, but we cannot yet say what shape it will take," says Peter Jenkins, a political columnist who actively supports the Social Democratic Party.

"The Alliance, at this stage, can do no more than mobilise the reserve army of the disaffected and the de-aligned. 'The Labour Party, meanwhile, seems determined to destroy itself,' he wrote in the *Guardian* newspaper.

At the same time, the Alliance is not without its own problems, including bickering over its leadership. The Social Democratic Party is acknowledged to have more experience of government than its partner, the Liberals, who have had no role in running the

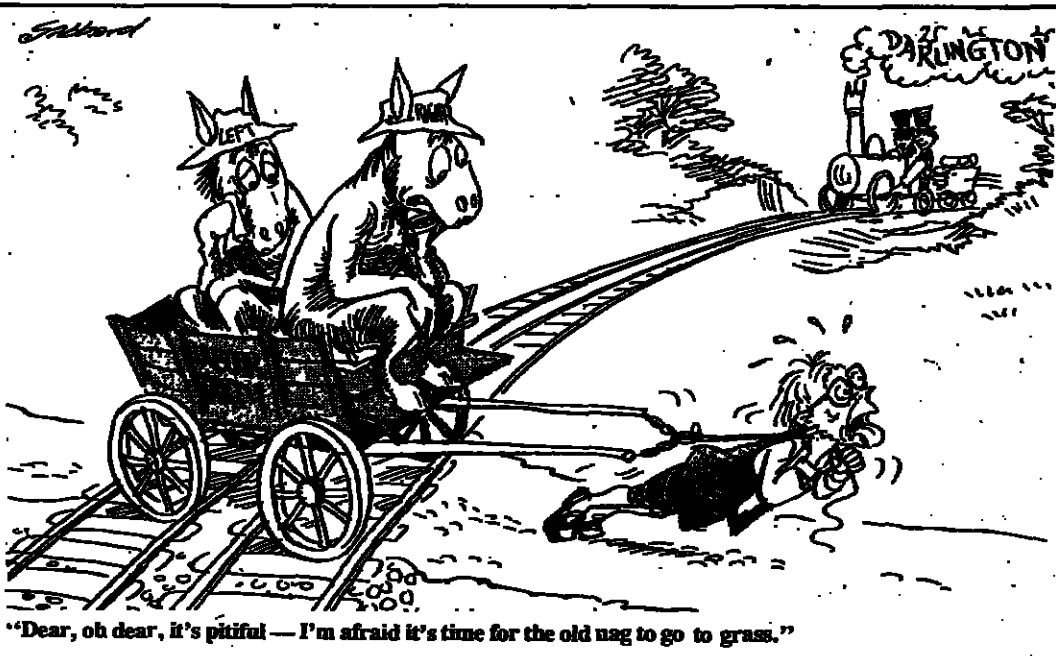
country for half a century. The Social Democrats' leader, Roy Jenkins, their President, Shirley Williams, and two other founders, David Owen and William Rodgers, were all ministers in past Labour cabinets and quit their old party over the rise of the left-wing.

Yet Liberal leader David Steel, a 44-year-old Scot with no experience of government at any level, is popular with the public at large. The Liberals hold only 13 of the 635 seats in the House of Commons while the Social Dem-

ocrats have 29. But Mr. Steel's supporters, citing the public opinion polls that show him running far ahead of Mr. Jenkins, have urged him to assume the leadership of the Alliance and thus become its prime minister-designate.

At 62 Mr. Jenkins, former chancellor of the exchequer (finance minister), home secretary (interior minister), and president of the European Community's executive commission, has a superior claim to the job, his supporters

say. When Mrs. Williams, Social Democratic president, said publicly that Mr. Jenkins was the obvious choice because he had the required experience and gravity and that Mr. Steel accepted as much, she was rebuked by both men. They believe the present dual leadership is more appealing to the electorate and say the Alliance candidate for prime minister will emerge only when the next general election is imminent — any time between now and May next year.



## Rising clamour for the firing of Reagan's top environmental adviser Environment agency is like a field of mushrooms

By Michael Galb  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — A rising clamour for the firing of President Reagan's top adviser on environmental laws is thwarting White House efforts to cool off a potentially damaging political controversy. The president, struggling to cope with misconduct and cover-up charges aimed at his Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), has been thrown repeatedly onto the defensive as new allegations surfaced that the agency used for political purposes a \$1.6 billion fund meant to finance the clean-up of industrial waste.

The row started last year when a congressional subcommittee began investigating charges that EPA officials had slowed down the programme, set up by Congress, to clean up toxic waste dumps created by industrial polluters and were making deals with offending industries to keep payments for such operations as low as possible.

Congress then cited EPA chief Anne Burford for contempt when,

on the president's orders, she refused to turn over documents relating to investigations of firms suspected of dumping toxic waste. She said their disclosure might compromise cases in progress. Since then, charges that EPA officials used the toxic waste programme for political purposes, committed perjury and destroyed evidence have grown to the point where six congressional subcommittees are involved and demands for appointment of a Watergate-style special prosecutor have begun.

Three senior EPA officials have already been fired and pressure for the dismissal of Mrs. Burford herself mounted last week.

Senator Rudy Boschwitz and two congressmen became the first members of Mr. Reagan's own Republican Party to join opposition Democrats in urging that Mrs. Burford be fired as a first step towards clearing the air and getting to the bottom of the row. By Friday, the president was compelled to relay word through spokesman that he firmly supported Mrs. Burford and that there was no truth in reports that White

House aides were looking for her replacement.

The event that brought matters to fever pitch was the sacking by the president last month of EPA

official Rita Lavelle, who ran the fund as Mrs. Burford's subordinate.

Although the White House tried to treat the ousting of Miss

Lavelle as merely a "personnel matter", some sceptics saw her as a sacrificial lamb who had merely carried out Mrs. Burford's orders. The ensuing flood of charge and countercharge has reached the point where nearly every presidential move to calm matters has run into opposition from members of Congress.

The president tried to demonstrate he was making a "fresh start" at the EPA recently by firing two other senior agency officials and sending in five replacements. That initiative was smothered by the charges of congressmen that Mrs. Burford had fired EPA research experts for political reasons and that Miss Lavelle had engaged in illegal conduct — a charge Miss Lavelle has denied.

Mr. Reagan countered last week by ordering the justice department to intensify its own investigation of the agency and by announcing that his offer to give Congress some controlled access to the withheld documents would now be extended to all six investigating subcommittees. But several key legislators rejected

that offer as not good enough. They want free use of all the papers with no censor involved before withdrawing the contempt citation against Mrs. Burford.

Finally, Mrs. Burford complained to the White House that Mr. Reagan was on a losing tack and should release all the papers without condition. Word of her complaint leaked to the press creating fresh impressions of disarray in the administration. She also let it be known last week that she wanted an independent commission to review the record of the toxic waste programme. The White House refused.

Speculation she might be on her way out grew when White House officials refused, when asked, to rule out that option. White House officials insist that normal policymaking has not been disrupted by the growing EPA controversy but they acknowledge frustration at the energies being expended to control the matter. "It's like a field of mushrooms," lamented one White House aide. "Every time you step on one, another one pops up."





## Jordanian-raised Dr. Yvonne Haddad to return here on lecture tour

# Islam's leading lady scholar to visit Amman

WASHINGTON (USIA) — American policy makers and the public seem to have developed more understanding of the Arab perspective on Middle East issues says a noted Islamic scholar.

Dr. Yvonne Haddad, who was reared and educated in the Arab World, is associate professor of Islamic studies at Hartford Seminary in Hartford, Connecticut. Recently in Washington, she was asked about America's growing interest in Islam and Middle East affairs.

"The last war in Lebanon has had an effect on Americans. I think that more people are beginning to see the Arab point of view on the story," Dr. Haddad explained. She added that the Islamic revolution in Iran also has focused Western public opinion,

through television and the press, on the complex issues affecting various Islamic countries.

"I think that Middle Eastern issues are receiving more accurate coverage by the press," she said. "More people are becoming aware that Islam is a religion in America. It isn't just a socio-political condition in the Gulf and Arab countries."

According to Dr. Haddad, there are more than 460 mosques and Islamic centres in the United States. Many were founded to serve Islamic students from overseas. She reported that the students have developed a sense of unity through Muslim student organisations, and information about Islam is now available for Muslims and non-Muslims alike.

"Muslim leaders in the United

States that I have interviewed have told me that America is very good for Muslims. They are free to practice their religion and preach whatever they wish," she said.

She also said that Islamic missionary programme and growing American understanding of Islam as a way of life have resulted in conversions to Islam by Americans. She reported that of the three million Muslims in the United States about two million are American converts. "Some Americans are looking for an alternative source of meaning for their life than what their society provides," she explained.

Dr. Haddad also revealed that historians now realise the "orientalists" of the past — 19th century Western observers of Middle East cultures — were inaccurate in

their conclusions about Islam. Their views shaped earlier perceptions of the Muslim World. "Today's scholars are presenting a fairer view of the Islamic World," she said.

On March 10, Dr. Haddad will begin an 18-day trip to Oman, Jordan and Kuwait, sponsored by the United States Information Agency (USIA). She plans to conduct seminars on perceptions of Islam — conflict and modernisation — and the meaning of Islam in the modern world. Jordan has asked her to speak on being a Muslim woman in the United States.

Dr. Haddad's duties at Hartford Seminary include being associate editor of The Muslim World, the only academic magazine in the United States dealing with the rel-

igion of Islam.

The Seminary is probably the best known centre in the United States for the study of Islam, according to Dr. Haddad. One third of the school's resources are allocated for religious and social research on American church life, public policy, and religion and politics in American society.

Three full-time professors, including Dr. Haddad, present courses comprising a complete study in Islam. The school offers the master's degree in Islam and Christian-Muslim relations. Course work includes the study of the Koran, Islamic philosophy, and the history of Christian-Muslim relations from the founding of Islam to the present.

The school started teaching Arabic at the beginning of the cen-

tury and has about 1,200 handwritten manuscripts in the library that have not yet been catalogued. More than two-thirds of the other library materials are on Islam.

Dr. Haddad was born in Syria. She was a Jordanian citizen for about 18 years and in 1963 came to the United States. She became an American citizen in 1976 — the two hundredth anniversary of America's birth as a nation.

Dr. Haddad is presently at work on a book — The Muslim Experience in the United States — which will be published this year by the Oxford University Press.

She received her doctor of philosophy degree in 1979 from the Hartford Seminary and has travelled, done research and lectured throughout the United States and Canada.

## Jet-age Pope aims to spread the Gospel in person



By Tony Austin  
Reuter

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul's nine-day visit to Central America and the Caribbean, which began last week, is a striking reminder of how far the papacy has come since his predecessors were known as "prisoners in the Vatican."

By the time he finishes an eight-nation tour to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize and Haiti, the Pope will have travelled 235,900 kilometres (146,500 miles) as Supreme Pontiff, equivalent to six flights round the equator.

Since he became Pope less than five years ago, John Paul II has already made 16 foreign trips to a total of 30 countries, plus 34 visits within Italy.

"We will have to get used to the fact that this Pope is going to travel," one Vatican official concerned with government of the Roman Catholic church said.

Discounting sporadic reports of Papal ill-health, the official said: "He is perfectly fit. But even if he were not, that would not stop him from travelling."

Aroused criticism

The Pope's ambitious travel

schedule has aroused criticism from some Italian Catholics who remember when their compatriots monopolised the supreme office and travelled no further than the Papal summer residence at Castel Gandolfo near Rome.

Popes have been known as "prisoners in the Vatican" since 1870, because of their reluctance to leave its high, crenellated walls in the middle of a territorial dispute with the newly reunified Italian secular state.

A 1929 concordat between Mussolini and the Holy See awarded compensation for the loss of Papal territories in Italy but brought no immediate change in the traditional view of the Papacy as a permanent residency.

Pope John 23rd in the early 1960s began a process of bringing the church into the modern world known as *aggiornamento* and broke the century-old convention which had confined his predecessors to the Rome area.

His successor Paul 6th made history by taking the first Papal helicopter flight from the Vatican to Castel Gandolfo in the Alban Hills southeast of Rome, enthralling at length over the marvels of modern technology.

He was the first modern Pope to travel outside Italy when, in January 1964, he visited Christian sanctuaries in both Israel and Jordan.

During his 15-year pontificate Paul 6th, who often studied a world map on which his journeys were marked with red lines, covered a total of 133,000 kilometres (82,600 miles) in nine foreign visits and jokingly referred to himself as "an apostle on the move."

He placed the Papacy family in the age of air travel by remarking that he was "a modest and hurried pilgrim."

The present Pope believes that part of his destiny as the successor of Saint Peter, the fisherman appointed first Vicar of Christ, is to spread the Gospel in person.

"If John 23rd, an octogenarian, could overcome his age and Paul 6th ignored his ailments, what excuse would I have for inactivity, I who am younger and in good health?" he asked on one occasion.

When he returns to Rome on March 10 the Pope will have added 30,000 kilometres (18,600 miles) to his missionary total and increased to 38 the number of countries visited.

Twelve are in Latin America, ten in Africa, nine in Europe including Turkey, three in Asia, four in North America including Nassau, Guam and Alaska.

Cracking pace

The Pope, 62, is an habitual

early riser and again set a cracking pace on the Central American trip by requiring the Vatican aides and journalists who are accompanying him to be at the airport for an 0710 GMT take-off on Wednesday.

He and his personal retinue occupy a section of the Alitalia aircraft cabin closest to the pilot, with Vatican officials in the centre and journalists in a separate area at the back of the plane.

Roberto Tucci, a Radio Vatican official who has replaced Archbishop Paul Marcinkus as head of the Pope's security, has already toured the eight countries to discuss practical arrangements including security.

Personal aides include his two personal secretaries, one of them a Polish Monsignor, and a priest in charge of the Pope's vestments at religious ceremonies.

Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, Vatican secretary of state, has in the past accompanied the Pope on his foreign visits along with half a dozen other members of the sacred college.

An official Vatican photographer and press spokesman are handling publicity and the Radio Vatican team includes journalists and technicians.

## Randa Habib's CORNER

### No place for a walk

Walking in Amman is a luxury that is not always possible. If you walk just to relax or breathe some fresh air you will be bothered by the honks of passing taxis (because here it is usually the taxis that call the customer and rarely the opposite) and at each honk you would have to explain that you do not need a taxi but just a bit of fresh air. But we have already talked about this problem in a previous corner.

If you walk because you like to do some window-shopping you will be assaulted by tiny people who try to sell you chewing-gum, sweets, or hair pins in such a persistent way that you can only choose between having an argument with them or buying their chewing-gum even if you never practice the habit of chewing.

If you happen to stop from time to time to rest or just to wait for a friend, life becomes much more complicated. You will either have to bear lots of comments that are meant to be flattering, or to put up with the dubious advances of drivers who misinterpret your intentions.

And yet it would be so nice to be able to walk freely without having to fight with children, passers-by or ill-intentioned drivers. Why can't they let us walk in peace?

## Opinion -- Al Ra'i

### Physicians could volunteer

By Salah Abdul Samad

The Ministry of Health has received several complaints regarding the non-existence of medical centres in some distant parts of the country. Other complaints are that no specialised medical services are available in rural areas.

This sensitive issue should not be left to additional burden on the ministry. Hence, the idea that some sort of co-ordination should be arranged between the Ministry of Health and the Association of Jordanian Physicians to render voluntary medical service to thinly-populated areas.

The ministry could offer the buildings and equipment for the newly-established medical centres, and the association could organise a weekly visit

programme by specialised doctors. The local authorities might be able to offer some assistance.

The Association of Jordanian Physicians has previously contributed to the service of the community with a commendable arrangement. The organising of a night-duty programme for physicians has helped a lot in coping with numerous emergency cases.

A new move on the part of the association to improve rural medical service would be of great consequence in our developing community. To set such an example would certainly encourage a general trend of voluntary service in Jordan.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

06:00 — Koran  
06:30 — Cartoon  
07:00 — The Munch Bunch  
07:30 — Nana Anderson  
08:00 — Big Blue Marble  
08:30 — Local Programme  
09:00 — News in Arabic  
09:30 — Arabic Series  
10:00 — Arabic Play  
11:00 — News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 — French Programme  
07:00 — News in French  
07:30 — News in Hebrew  
08:30 — Private Benjamin  
09:10 — Eight is Enough  
10:00 — News in English  
10:15 — Movie of the Week: "Run for Cover"

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:10 — Morning Show  
08:00 — News Summary  
08:30 — A Crime Story  
09:00 — News Summary  
09:30 — Pop Session  
10:00 — News Summary  
10:30 — Pop Session  
11:00 — News Bulletin  
11:30 — News Bulletin  
12:00 — Young Sound  
12:30 — Concert Hour  
13:00 — News Summary  
13:30 — Instrumentals, Old Favorites  
14:00 — Special Feature, Pop Session  
14:30 — News Summary  
15:00 — Melody Time  
15:30 — News Desk  
16:00 — Date with a Star  
16:30 — Evening Show  
17:00 — News Summary  
17:30 — Evening Show  
18:00 — News Summary  
18:30 — News Summary  
19:00 — News Summary  
19:30 — News Summary  
20:00 — News Summary  
20:30 — News Summary  
21:00 — News Summary  
21:30 — News Summary  
22:00 — News Summary  
22:30 — News Summary  
23:00 — News Summary  
23:30 — News Summary  
24:00 — News Summary

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Classical Record Review 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Peabody's Choice

### FOR FRIDAY

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

06:00 — Koran  
06:30 — Children's Programme  
07:00 — Herbs  
07:30 — Programme on Sports & Space  
08:00 — Religious Programme  
08:30 — Mary Taylor Moore  
09:00 — Doctor  
09:30 — Arabic Series  
10:00 — Chs Holms  
10:30 — Religious Programme  
11:00 — Arabic Series  
11:30 — Local Variety Programme

### FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 — French Programme (feature film)  
07:00 — News in French  
07:30 — News in Hebrew  
08:30 — Tales of the Unexpected  
09:10 — 100 Great Paintings  
10:00 — News in English  
10:15 — Falcon Crest

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:00 — Morning Show  
07:30 — News Summary  
08:00 — Morning Show  
08:30 — Morning Show  
09:00 — Morning Show  
09:30 — Morning Show  
10:00 — Morning Show  
10:30 — Morning Show  
11:00 — Morning Show  
11:30 — Morning Show  
12:00 — Morning Show

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* Amateur photography exhibition, at the Alia Art Gallery.  
\* These exhibitions are on at the French Cultural Centre:  
— "Jean-Jacques Rousseau."  
— "Antoine Bourdelle: Sculptor."  
— "Les Metiers d'Art." (Ends Thursday).

#### FILM

\* "Chère Inconnue" at the French Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.  
\* "Les Metiers d'Art." (Ends Thursday).

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... tel. 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37099  
Geometric Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 34049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Hayat Art Centre ..... 667181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 664251  
American Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 16th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Q'ah (Chapel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Museum, Jabbal Luvdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luvdeh, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Husein, 66112.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Jabbal, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 73261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsi, 663249.

#### PRAYER TIMES

04:30 — Fajr  
05:33 — (Sunrise) Shuruq  
11:47 — Dhuhur  
15:08 — Asr  
17:40 — Maghreb  
19:03 — Isha

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

06:45 — Cairo (EA)  
08:45 — Cairo (RU)  
09:00 — Damascus (RU)  
09:15 — Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)  
09:30 — Jeddah (RU)  
09:40 — Doha (RU)  
09:45 — Kuwait (RU)  
09:50 — Doha (TK)  
10:15 — Beirut (SV)  
10:30 — Riyadh (SV)  
10:40 — Kuwait (SR)  
10:50 — Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)  
14:35 — Kuwait (KAC)  
16:30 — Larnaka (RU)  
16:35 — Athens (RU)  
16:55 — Agaba (RU)  
17:15 — New York, Vienna (RU)  
17:25 — London (RU)  
18:05 — Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)  
18:20 — Athens (GF)  
18:25 — Helsinki, Berlin, Athens (AF)  
18:30 — Cairo (RU)  
19:30 — Rome (RU)  
19:35 — Baghdad (IR)  
20:15 — Tripoli (LN)  
20:25 — Beirut (MEA)  
22:30 — Baghdad (RU)  
00:30 — Cairo (RU)  
00:45 — Baghdad (RU)  
01:19 — Baghdad (BA)

#### DEPARTURES

04:30 — Istanbul, Belgrade (IAT)  
04:45 — Cairo (RU)  
06:15 — Damascus (RU)  
06:40 — Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 — Agaba (RU)  
07:05 — Cairo (EA)  
08:45 — Beirut (MEA)  
10:30 — Rome (RU)  
10:45 — Athens (RU)  
10:50 — Ankara, Istanbul (TK)  
11:00 — Amsterdam, New York (RU)  
11:15 — Tripoli, Madrid (RU)  
11:30 — Athens (GF)  
11:35 — Geneva, Zurich (SR)  
12:00 — Paris, London (RU)  
12:15 — Larnaka (RU)  
12:15 — Frankfurt, Brussels (RU)  
12:30 — Cairo (RU)  
12:45 — Riyadh, Doha (SV)

#### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Country Style

06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:30 24 Hours News Summary 07:59 English Baroque Music 08:00 News Summary 08:30 News Summary 08:45 News Summary 09:00 News Summary 09:30 News Summary 09:45 News Summary 10:00 News Summary 10:30 News Summary 10:45 News Summary 11:00 News Summary 11:15 News Summary 11:30 News Summary 11:45 News Summary 12:00 News Summary 12:15 News Summary 12:30 News Summary 12:45 News Summary 13:00 News Summary 13:15 News Summary 13:30 News Summary 13:45 News Summary 14:00 News Summary 14:15 News Summary 14:30 News Summary 14:45 News Summary 15:00 News Summary 15:15 News Summary 15:30 News Summary 15:45 News Summary 16:00 News Summary 16:15 News Summary 16:30 News Summary 16:45 News Summary 16:55 News Summary 17:00 News Summary 17:15 News Summary 17:30 News Summary 17:45 News Summary 17:55 News Summary 18:00 News Summary 18:15 News Summary 18:30 News Summary 18:45 News Summary 18:55 News Summary 19:00 News Summary 19:15 News Summary 19:30 News Summary 19:45 News Summary 19:55 News Summary 20:00 News Summary 20:15 News Summary 20:30 News Summary 20:45 News Summary 20:55 News Summary 21:00 News Summary 21:15 News Summary 21:30 News Summary 21:45 News Summary 21:55 News Summary 22:00 News Summary 22:15 News Summary 22:30 News Summary 22:45 News Summary 22:55 News Summary 23:00 News Summary 23:15 News Summary 23:30 News Summary 23:45 News Summary 23:55 News Summary 24:00 News Summary

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Fire, fire, police ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111  
Fire headquarters ..... 22090-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 56390-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service ..... 71125-8

### HOSPITALS

Husein Medical Centre ..... 813813-32  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4  
Al-Shaikh Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42362  
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Shamsi ..... 664171-4  
Shamsi Hospital ..... 669131-5  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Husein ..... 667158  
Al-Muhsin Hospital ..... 667227-9  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 665292  
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 664164  
Julian, Al-Muhsin ..... 77101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 91611  
Army, Marka ..... 91611

### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN: Dr. Zakariya Ashour ..... 76923

### GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 73111  
Radio Jordan ..... 74111  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311  
Hotel complaints ..... 666112  
Price complaints ..... 666176  
Telephone:  
Information ..... 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10  
Overseas calls ..... 17  
Cable or telegram ..... 18  
Repair service ..... 11

### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.  
Apple (American) ..... 500 / 450  
Apple (Double Red) ..... 250 / 200  
Apple (Golden) ..... 250 / 200  
Apple (Turkish) ..... 250 / 200  
Apple (French) ..... 250 / 200  
Apricot (Spanish) ..... 350 / 300  
Banana ..... 270 / 220  
Banana (Mukammar) ..... 230 / 200  
Beans ..... 780 / 700  
Beetroot ..... 340 / 300  
Beet ..... 230 / 180  
Bomali ..... 280 / 200  
Cabbage ..... 190 / 160  
Carrot ..... 240 / 200  
Cauliflower (white) ..... 150 / 120  
Chestnuts ..... 420 / 450  
Coconut ..... 330 / 280  
Cucumber (large) ..... 350 / 250  
Cucumber (small) ..... 360 / 300  
Eggplant (large) ..... 480 / 400  
Garlic ..... 120 / 100  
Grapefruit ..... 900 / 800

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy, with westerly moderate winds. An increase in temperature is expected. In Agaba, it will be partly cloudy and dusty. Winds will be northerly moderate to fresh and seas calm.

### Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman ..... 1/14  
Agaba ..... 9/22  
Desert ..... 0/16  
Jordan Valley ..... 8/21

Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 12, Agaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 58 per cent, Agaba 43 per cent.

### AMMAN AIRPORT

#### ARRIVALS

07:15 — Cairo (EA)  
08:45 — Agaba (RU)  
09:00 — Cairo (RU)  
09:15 — Abu Dhabi (RU)  
09:30 — Ras Al Khaima, Dubai (RU)  
09:40 — Jeddah (RU)  
09:45 — Kuwait (RU)  
11:10 — Cairo (EA)  
13:15 — Moscow (SU)  
14:40 — London (BA)  
15:30 — Kuwait (KAC)

#### DEPARTURES

06:00 — Cairo (RU)  
06:15 — Jeddah, Medina (SV)  
06:30 — London (RU)  
06:30 — Madrid (RU)  
06:45 — Paris (RU)  
06:45 — Brussels, Frankfurt (RU)  
06:55 — Agaba (RU)  
07:00 — Athens (RU)  
07:10 — Cairo (EA)  
07:15 — New York, Amsterdam (LH)  
07:30 — Cairo (RU)  
07:30 — Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)  
07:30 — Zurich, Athens (SR)  
07:30 — Baghdad (RU)  
07:40 — Cairo (RU)  
07:40 — Baghdad (RU)  
07:40 — Cairo (EA)  
07:40 — Jeddah (RU)  
07:40 — Kuwait (RU)  
07:40 — Bahrain, Doha (RU)  
07:40 — Abu Dhabi (RU)  
07:40 — Beirut (RU)  
07:40 — Athens (RU)  
07:40 — Baghdad (RU)  
07:40 — Dubai, Karachi (RU)  
07:40 — Abu Dhabi (RU)  
07:40 — Cairo (EA)



## SPORTS

## Mexico bids for World Cup despite economic crisis

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico may be teetering on the brink of bankruptcy, but that is not going to stop the nation making a strong bid to host the 1994 World Soccer Cup.

The Mexican government and people are convinced there is no better place to stage the world's most celebrated and glittering soccer spectacle.

"Mexico has it all," said Jose Luis Flores, a local sports journalist and veteran of five World Cups. "Not only do we have the experience from hosting the 1970 World Cup, but we have the stadiums, good infrastructure, quality hotels and above all fans."

With tough competition from Brazil, the United States and Canada, the three other countries vying to host the event, the Mexican government has backed efforts to convince the International Football Federation (FIFA) of its country's suitability.

One of its biggest assets is the huge football following in the country.

Mexico already boasts 10 stadiums with a total capacity including Mexico City's 110,000 seat Azteca stadium—one of the biggest in the world.

And Mexico knows if it hosts the World Cup, each of those stadiums will be packed with true, die-hard soccer fans—something which the United States does not have. And that could give Mexico the edge over their American neighbours.

Flores said: "The United States says it wants to host the games to promote soccer. But there are just not enough fans to support such an event there. It is big business as well as sport."

"Mexico is close enough to the States to attract American fans and they can get around here more cheaply than they could there," he added.

Most Mexicans believe their chances of hosting the World Cup here are good. But they also know their country's economic problems could represent an insurmountable barrier.

Hard-hit by a shortage of foreign currency to service its mammoth \$83 billion foreign debt, some fear FIFA could doubt the country's ability to raise the initial funds needed to get the tournament started. The Mexican Soccer Federation disagrees.

Federation spokesmen have said that private firms would sup-

port the event and would bid for rights to manufacture official paraphernalia. And they say the federation has the resources to raise money as well as contributing cash.

The Mexican government is lending its weight to the campaign to bring the finals here. Earlier this month the deputy minister of sports circulated a letter which supported the Mexican Football Federation's bid to host the event.

The government sees the World Cup as an excellent opportunity to bring in American dollars and boost the nation's image—an image which has slumped recently along with the economy.

"Mexico will be attractive to soccer fans world wide as an inexpensive place to come and see great soccer. That will bring much needed dollars into the country and help ease the financial crisis," Servando Gonzales, a tourism ministry spokesman, told Reuters.

He added that with over 260,000 hotel rooms, the country could accommodate soccer fans from all over the world.

FIFA will make its final decision on where to hold the next World Cup in May. Until then all of Mexico will wait and hope.



**VENUS FROM TASHKENT:** She looks graceful and elegant like goddess during her gymnastics performances. Incidentally, her name is Venera (Venus, goddess of love and beauty). A good coincidence you may call it.

Venera Zariyeva from Tashkent first participated in the USSR gymnastics championship in May 1980. Then she was the 16th, but in a year already she took the silver.

A little later the Uzbek girl proved that she was up to be the first. In the 1981 USSR Cup tournament she won a gold a silver and a bronze medals. Venera Zariyeva is prepared to ascend the highest tops of gymnastics.

## W. Indies beats Indian cricketers

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad (R) — A severe earth tremor, which shook the tall steel-riveted terrace, was the most dramatic incident of a one-sided one-day cricket international in which the West Indies beat India here Tuesday.

The West Indies won the truncated match by 52 runs, a margin which flustered the Indians who were badly outplayed.

Gordon Greenidge (66) and most-of-the-match Desmond Haynes (97) hammered 125 for the first wicket to set West Indies on the way to a score of 215 for four. India could manage only 163 for seven in reply.

The match was pared from 50 overs to 45 because a damp pitch delayed the start for 50 minutes. It was further reduced because India had bowled only 36.5 overs at lunch when the West Indies innings was closed.

Kapil Dev won the toss and put West Indies in but there was none of the lift or movement in the pitch which the captains had feared, and Greenidge and Haynes did almost enough to win the match between them.

Greenidge struggled off a spell of indifferent form and blasted four sixes and four fours in his 66, compiled from 75 deliveries.

Haynes hit 12 fours in his 104-ball innings, had two escapes in consecutive overs, at 71 and 78, before Kapil Dev had him caught by Vashpal Sharma.

Viv Richards had only two runs on the board when he survived a stumping chance off left-arm spinner Maninder Singh who had claimed Greenidge's wicket.

But Richards was far from his best and was eventually out for 32, caught by Anshuman Gaekwad off Amarnath.

It was during Richards's second wicket partnership of 82 with Haynes that the stands around the Queen's Park Oval Ground began to shake and sway.

Spectators poured on to the playing area for safety wherever they could get through or over the wire fencing round the ground. Play was held up while order was

restored.

The interruption and an earlier pause for Greenidge to receive first aid for a blow on the hand meant the innings was still in its 39th over when its allotted three hours ran out.

The Indians needed to score at a rate of about 5.5 runs per over but they made no headway against the pace attack of Michael Holding and Andy Roberts and gave up the challenge.

The Indian batsmen settled for a chance of batting practice and West Indies captain Clive Lloyd allowed his fifth bowler Larry Gomes a full quota of nine overs as the match petered out.

## Villa defeats Notts County

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — European Champions Aston Villa beat Notts County 2-0 to move into fourth place in the English soccer first division here Tuesday night.

England striker Peter Withe opened their tally in the 28th minute and under-21 international Gary Shaw netted the second nine minutes after the interval.

Gordon Cowans, who scored the Villa goal in last week's 2-1 European Cup quarter-final leg defeat by Juventus of Italy, spoiled an impressive performance by missing a penalty—his third successive failure from the spot.

Villa captain Dennis Mortimer limped off midway through the second half having injured his left knee in a first half tackle by Brian Kilcline.

Mortimer joins team-mates Tony Morley and Gary Williams on the casualty list in the run-up to next Saturday's Football Association quarter-final clash against Arsenal.

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He said a lot depended on how things went up to July.

"Then I'll have to see if I'm in good enough shape for the World Championships, which are my main priority this season," Moorcroft said.

Moorcroft's health problems echo the troubles triple world record holder Sebastian Coe suffered last year when anaemia hindered his performance in the European Championships in Athens and forced him to miss competition for several months.

Moorcroft said he planned to make a comeback run at Crystal Palace in London in July.

Moorcroft, who broke the world record in Oslo last July, said: "I am not too despondent."

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## David Moorcroft suffers from hepatitis

LONDON (R) — Britain's world 5,000 metres record-holder Dave Moorcroft is suffering from hepatitis but hopes to conquer it in time for the first World Championships in Helsinki in August.

The illness, which affects the liver and can last several months, forced Moorcroft to cut short his winter training in New Zealand.

But Moorcroft, 29, said he believed there was still time to get fit enough for Helsinki and he planned to make a comeback run at Crystal Palace in London in July.

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## Cambridge objects to Oxford's oarsman for Boat Race

LONDON (R) — A row over the student status of an oarsman is threatening to sink one of Britain's oldest sporting events—the annual Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge universities on the River Thames.

The Cambridge crew says Oxford's veteran oarsman Boris Rankov, a 28-year-old post-graduate with teaching responsibilities, is no longer a student.

It is threatening to pull out of this year's race on April 2 unless he is dropped from the rival crew where he is set to make a record sixth appearance.

The race rules, revised in 1975 and approved again last week by the two boat clubs, state that only students living at the universities and studying for a degree may row.

Rankov is completing a thesis in Roman archaeology, which Oxford says makes him eligible.

But Cambridge accuses Oxford of flaunting the spirit of the 129-year-old race by fielding a crew which includes seven post-graduates, four of them senior international oarsmen.

Oxford has won the last seven races.

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3. MESSENGER - with knowledge of English (experience in gardening will be an additional asset)

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## Navratilova, Lloyd win easy rounds in Dallas tournament

DALLAS, Texas (R) — Top seeds Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd cruised to easy wins Tuesday night in the first round of a \$150,000 women's tennis tournament here.

Top-ranked Navratilova, the Wimbledon champion who now lives in Dallas, easily defeated Britain's Sue Barker 6-1, 6-2, while Lloyd overwhelmed fellow-American Mary Lou Piatek 6-1, 6-0.

The other seeded players in action also reached the second round with little trouble.

Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia beat Australian Diane Fromholtz 6-4, 6-4; Bettina Bunge of West Germany beat Rosalyn Fairbank of South Africa 6-0, 6-2; and American Pam Shriver beat Alycia Moulton, also of the United States, 6-3, 6-4.

In other matches, Ann Kiyomura (U.S.) beat Sabina Simmonds (Italy) 7-6, 6-3; Yvonne Vermaak (South Africa) beat Marcela Skuherska (Czechoslovakia) 6-4, 6-1; and Claudia Kohde (West Germany) beat Kathy Jordan (U.S.) 3-6, 6-2.

## Valencia sacks Miljanic

VALENCIA, Spain (R) — Former Yugoslav World Soccer Cup manager Miljan Miljanic has been sacked by Spanish side Valencia after only four months on the job, club sources said Wednesday.

Valencia, who won the 1980 Cup Winners' Cup and the 1981 Supercup, are at the bottom of the

Spanish League table.

Koldo Aguirre, a Basque manager who has coached minor sides over the last few years, will be on Valencia's bench for their European Football Union (UEFA) Cup second-leg quarter-final game against Anderlecht of Belgium next Wednesday.

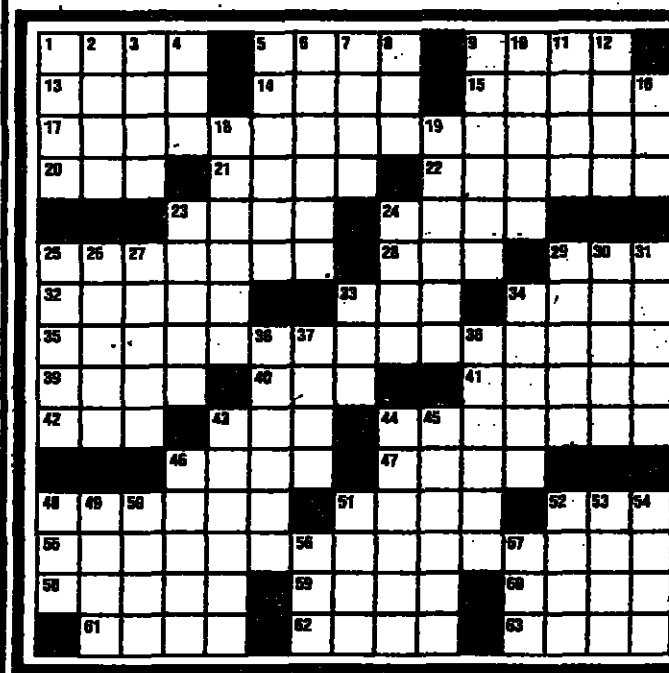
## THE Daily Crossword

by Frank Geary

ACROSS	28 Lubricate	47 Scottish wear	19 Movement
1 Strobile	29 Folding bed	48 Expands	23 Percussive items
5 Taj Mahal site	32 Antelope	49 Japanese aborigine	24 Fizz drink
9 Kind of school	33 Wedding vow	51 Cosset film	25 Change the reading of
13 Affirm with confidence	34 "Mexicali" (1936 song)	52 Jack Lemmon	26 Abscond
14 Decent	35 Gene Kelly or Fred Astaire	58 Lettuce dish	27 Hawaiian transportation
15 Purplish shrub	36 Heroin poetry	59 USSR city	28 Humorous
17 Silent movie serial	40 Gershwin to Pedro	60 Oratorio melody	29 Plains Indian
20 Money player	42 Fits to a hole	61 Small boy	31 Placido Domingo, for one
21 Orient	43 An — in the	62 Posture	32 Mrs. Lupino
22 Originate	44 One who joins ropes	63 Brew	34 Sand payment
23 Courage	45 Thesaurus labyrinth thread		36 Most pleasant
24 Tarry			37 Sketched (black marble)
25 Shrinks in disgust			38 Unfledged

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

CLAMOR CAPIER BRAD  
DIESEL LILIANA ARIE  
BOOKKEEPER RUI  
DUTY ORBE EARNED  
ANT THUBBED  
COMPLIC PILLARS  
ANTILE MASTY BEIT  
CITY FIES BURE  
BIOG STABIT HORSE  
UNRAILED SHORTEN  
HEARST USE  
ALARMIS ACME PHIL  
BAZA ESTIMATION  
RALE TITRED WANE



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Jordan Times

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## INVITATION FOR PARTICIPANTS

The Civil Engineering Department of the University of Jordan is holding an international short course on the Nonlinear Analysis and Synthesis of Structures running from March 19-25, 1983. The course lecturers will include:

1. Prof. G. Maier (Politecnico DI Milano).
2. Prof. J. Munro (Imperial College of Science & Technology).
3. Prof. A. Nayfeh (Yarmouk University).
4. Prof. M. Keldjian (University of Michigan-Ann Arbor).
5. Dr. D.L. Smith (Imperial College of Science & Technology).
6. Dr. J. Appleton (University of Lisbon).
7. Dr. J. De Freitas (University of Lisbon).
8. Dr. U.R. Madi (University of Jordan - Course Organizer).

Interested participants must register with the course organizer before March 16, 1983 and arrange to pay the course fee of JD 100. Attendance certificates will be issued to all course participants upon completion of the course.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة







WORLD

Nkomo resurfaces in Botswana

GABORONE (R) — The Botswana government announced Wednesday that Zimbabwean opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, who went into hiding after troops raided his home in Bulawayo last week, was now in the country and intended to remain temporarily.

Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second city, is about 100 kilometres from the Botswana border.

A statement from President Quett Masire's office said Mr. Nkomo arrived in Botswana Tuesday.

"Dr. Nkomo says he left Zimbabwe in view of the current situation there. He intends to remain in Botswana temporarily while he explores possible ways of assisting to resolve the situation in his country," it said.

The statement added that Mr. Nkomo, 65, did not intend to speak to the press while in Botswana. No further details were given.

The search of Mr. Nkomo's house occurred on Saturday as troops and police swooped on black suburbs in Bulawayo, where the former guerrilla leader maintains his headquarters for his power base in surrounding Matabeleland province.

Bonn names Tabatabai as 'persona non grata'

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (R) — The West German foreign ministry Wednesday declared former Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Sadeq Tabatabai persona non grata.

In a message read out at a Duesseldorf court trying him on drug charges, the foreign ministry, which supports Mr. Tabatabai's claim to diplomatic immunity, said if the former Iranian minister was freed he would have to leave the country without delay.

The court trying Mr. Tabatabai, who was arrested last January on suspicion of attempting to smuggle 1.7 kilograms of raw opium into West Germany, is expected to make a final ruling Wednesday on the immunity issue.

Mr. Tabatabai is related by marriage to revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his trial has strained relations between Tehran and Bonn.

The court adjourned last Tuesday to allow the foreign ministry time to provide information on Mr. Tabatabai's status.

The decision was prompted by a letter from Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati to Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, appealing for evidence to be given to the court of the defendant's diplomatic status as an official envoy on a special mission to several European countries.

Over 100 miners dead in Turkish mine disaster

ARMUTCIK, Turkey (R) — Rescue teams have recovered the bodies of nearly 100 miners killed when part of a coal mine collapsed after a gas explosion on Monday.

Officials at the pit, where two gas blasts brought tunnel roofs crashing down on miners working 500 metres, said most of the bodies had been brought to the surface by early Wednesday.

Rescue workers were waiting for 12 remaining bodies to be pulled out before bringing them to the surface by the mine shaft elevator.

Wearing breathing apparatus and working in two-hour shifts, they said they had been hampered by dangerous gases, stifling heat and the danger of more explosions. They said two of their number had been killed in the rescue operation.

Officials were unsure of the exact number of dead, but said it was 96 or 97.

At least 86 more miners were pulled out injured from the stricken pit, near the Black Sea coast of Ereğli some 200 kilometres east of Istanbul, and more than 200 others escaped unhurt.

It was the worst mining disaster in Turkey for at least 50 years.

Although the three big mines around the port have a poor accident record, losing some 650 men in pit deaths in the last 10 years, nothing like Monday's catastrophe has hit the coal field since 1942 when 63 miners died in similar circumstances at Armutciuk.

Mines around Ereğli produce about 70 per cent of Turkey's annual bituminous coal output and locals say at least 25,000 people depend on them for a livelihood.

The mines are the chief local source of employment along with an iron and steel mill at Ereğli which is fuelled by their coal.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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Q. — We have a player in our game who repeatedly makes psychic bids. Are such bids legal? If they are, can you either suggest a defense against them or a way of getting that player out of our game? — J. Rosenberg, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

(This question has been awarded our weekly prize.)

A. — First of all, there is nothing illegal about a psychic bid — there is nothing in the Laws to prevent them. Next, I am not sure that you should want to remove someone from your game who psyches regularly. In all the years that I have played bridge, I have yet to meet a psychic bidder who is a winner. And to confuse you even more, there is no real defense against a psychic bid.

There are a number of nuisance bids that are difficult to handle. That's why they are used. The type that come most readily to mind is a preempt. Sometimes an opposing preemptive bid will catch you with an awkward hand that you just cannot handle, and, as a result, it will succeed.

At least with a preemptive bid you know something about the bidder's hand. You know that he has a hand of less than opening bid strength and length in the suit that he has bid. The trouble with a psychic bid is that you don't know that the bid is psychic when it is made; you only find out later.

Here is a golden rule to follow, and it will not only save you a lot of money but will make your life easier. Presume that any bid made by your opponent is genuine until it is proved otherwise, and act accordingly.

The psychic bidder must reveal that his bid was a bluff early in the auction, or else he will get his side into serious trouble. For instance, suppose that the bidding has gone:

North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
Pass!

South's one spade response was forcing for one round, yet North elected to pass. Ergo, North's opening bid was psychic! After all, he was risking missing game or even slam by passing partner's response.

I vividly remember a hand I held not too long after I had started playing bridge. I was vulnerable; our opponents were not. The dealer was known for his psychic bidding. I picked up:

♠ QJ109xx ♣ A Q x x ♦ x x ♣ x

Sure enough, the dealer opened one spade! My first thought was: "Of course, he's psyching again. I had better get in there with a double and then bid spades to show him up." Fortunately, I remembered the advice I gave you earlier in the column, so I passed.

To my surprise, my opponents ended in four spades, which I doubled for a handsome profit! My right-hand opponent had opened on a five-card headed by the ace, and my left-hand opponent had a doubleton king and eventually gave opener a spade preference. Since my partner had a yarrowbough, had I entered the auction, it would have been the opponents who reaped the dividends, rather than we.

The military exercise, which ended on Monday night, was pronounced a success by the Zimbabwe government, but the raids did nothing for political harmony in the country — independent for three years — which has a history of animosity between the minority Ndebele tribe in Matabeleland and the predominant Shona tribe in northeastern Zimbabwe.

Mr. Nkomo accused Mr. Mugabe at a clandestine news conference for foreign reporters in Bulawayo on Sunday night of ordering him to be killed by the troops conducting the swoop. His driver was killed when the troops entered the house.

A Zimbabwe government spokesman accused Mr. Nkomo on Monday of acting hysterically, but added that evidence of wrongdoing by Mr. Nkomo and his ZAPU Party was mounting.

The government in Harare has denied opposition charges that the army's North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade has committed mass murder, rape and looting in Matabeleland. It blames a campaign of terror there on dissidents it alleges are supported by ZAPU.

Charred corpses found in Matabeleland bush

By Rodney Pinder

IN THE MATABELELAND BUSH, Zimbabwe (R) — Western journalists found direct evidence of multiple killings in the Matabeleland bush Wednesday only half an hour's drive from the centre of the province's capital of Bulawayo.

For the first time, I, and three other Western correspondents investigating reports of violence in the southern Zimbabwe province, saw the remains of victims of killings.

Six decomposed corpses lay face down in the dirt in an attitude that suggested they had been executed by gunfire. Close by, two skulls and other human bones lay on top of the smouldering embers of a fire.

The stench of human death drifted from the ashes.

Local people told us of 17 or 18 young men being killed here three weeks ago. They said their bodies had been left to rot where they lay.

The local people we met were clearly terrified. They pleaded with us not to identify the area or give any names for fear of reprisals. "The troops can always come back," one said.

They said that three weeks ago soldiers were stopping buses on the Bulawayo highway and removing young men.

Pioneer Polish labour activist goes on trial

GRUDZIADZ, Poland (R) — Anna Walentynowicz, a symbolic figure in the early days of Poland's banned Solidarity free trade union, went on trial here Wednesday accused of continuing union activity in defiance of martial law.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was present in court in this northern town to show his support for the 53-year-old former welder and crane driver.

Mrs. Walentynowicz's reinstatement after dismissal from the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk was a major demand of striking workers campaigning for an independent union in August, 1980.

Mr. Walesa travelled from his home in Gdansk for a rare public appearance since being forced by the authorities to keep a low profile following his release from internment in November.

Correspondents of Western news agencies were given passes allowing them to be present in court during the trial, but foreign television crews were kept out.

Mrs. Walentynowicz was interned a few days after military authorities clamped martial law on Poland on Dec. 13, 1981, suspending activity by Solidarity and all other associations.

She was released in July last year, but was re-arrested in August after being involved in a hunger strike.

Underground bulletins said Mrs. Walentynowicz was accused of trying to organise a strike in the Lenin shipyard in the days after the military crackdown.

Mrs. Walentynowicz was a member of the Gdansk Solidarity praesidium until dismissed from that post in April, 1981, after a number of bitter disagreements with less militant union leaders.

Sources close to Mr. Walesa said his reason for wanting to attend the trial was to show solidarity with former members of the union despite past personal differences.

In Warsaw, an official report said another prominent Solidarity official, Alexander Malachowski, arrested last week in the capital, was suspected of illegal activity within underground Solidarity bodies.

Amnesty alleges Soviet abuses of psychiatry

LONDON (R) — At least 300 people have been forcibly held for political reasons in psychiatric hospitals in the Soviet Union since 1969, Amnesty International said.

These were only the known cases of Soviet abuse of psychiatry, using powerful drugs as a form of punishment, the international organisation to aid prisoners of conscience said.

"Soviet and foreign psychiatrists have privately examined a number of people held in this way and have found no medical basis for their confinement," Amnesty said.

It quoted the case of one of them, Vladimir Tsurkov, a worker from Krasnoyarsk in Soviet Central Asia, who was confined three times after repeatedly applying to leave the country.

Describing the effect of drugs on him, Tsurkov wrote: "The Trifazina made me write... I lost the ability to walk... the pain prevented me sleeping or eating."

Amnesty said it had learnt of special psychiatric hospitals which were especially harsh, where inmates had been badly beaten by convicted criminals serving as orderlies.

Both the World Psychiatric Association (WPA) and the World Federation of Mental Health (WFMH) have condemned such uses of psychiatry and those who practise them.

The Soviet all union society of psychiatrists and neurologists withdrew from the WPA last month, following discussions in the organisation whether to expel it.

"So psychiatrists, who have tried to expose the abuse have been imprisoned, confined in psychiatric institutions themselves or forced to leave the country," Amnesty said.

It noted that Soviet law says people may be forcibly confined only if they are dangerous to themselves or others. But it said that in the hundreds of cases it examined there was no evidence to suggest this was the case.

Reagan may seek additional military aid for El Salvador

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan may seek \$110 million in additional military aid for El Salvador this year, almost double the \$60 million which he had previously requested, the Washington Post reported Wednesday.

Most of the extra assistance would probably be used to expand training of Salvadoran forces in the United States, the newspaper said.

Pentagon officials declined to comment on the report and a White House spokesman said no decision on the amount of aid for the strife-torn Central American country had been made.

Mr. Reagan told congressional leaders at a meeting Tuesday that he would not "Americanise" the conflict between Salvadoran government forces and leftist guerrillas by sending U.S. combat troops or allowing American military advisers to go into battle.

The Reagan administration had been urging Congress to approve \$60 million in military aid on top of \$26 million already approved.

India unflustered by non-aligned summit

NEW DELHI (R) — Nothing much ruffles mother India — not even the biggest conference of Third World leaders in history.

Outside the plush non-aligned summit conference hall, things go on much as usual. Betel-leaf sellers do a roaring trade, taxis battle loudly with buses and bicycles for supremacy, and the matrimonial advertisements in newspapers show the future is being carefully considered.

But there is a hot-house atmosphere in the summit complex delegates pontificate on global problems and 1,600 journalists try to weave a pattern of news from the rhetoric.

With 100 speakers speaking about opposition to Israel, South Africa and one or other — sometimes both — of the superpowers, the daily summit sessions are rumbling on until well after midnight.

There was no lunch break for the speakers Tuesday. Wednesday, dinner is being scrapped. Mainly for security reasons, the world's press is segregated from the delegations but the barriers are slowly crumbling.

A computerised system of seeking interviews with heads of government and diplomats has been supplemented by an age-old Indian system of fleet-footed human messengers carrying the requests by hand.

The computer has apparently had some success. But one American correspondent was baffled when he had his request returned with a note saying he would not be available to grant an interview to the delegate concerned.

The slightly unreal mood of the media centre is compounded by a continual blare of speeches on closed circuit television. Almost every delegate begins by praising the founding fathers of modern India, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Kings and emirs tell of their hopes and fears. Presidents and prime ministers raise the twin spectres of cataclysmic world slump and apocalyptic nuclear war.

Trudeau, 3 sons sail on board British royal yacht

VANCOUVER (R) — Queen Elizabeth headed for Vancouver Wednesday aboard the royal yacht Britannia with four extra guests — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his three young sons — after a "British" gathering in Victoria.

The queen ended a hectic round of engagements in Victoria, at the start of a three-day visit to western Canada, by lighting a bonfire on nearby Beacon Hill late Tuesday night as a symbolic gesture to guide Britannia out of Victoria harbour.

In a very relaxed atmosphere, the queen walked into crowds to chat and smilingly accepted flowers offered by children Tuesday during a full day of engagements.

In one incident which won the applause of the crowds, a little girl in dungarees wandered through a line of red-coated Royal Canadian Mounted Police to hold out a squashed red rose to the queen.

The queen walked over to take the rose and bent down to talk to the girl, who then ran nervously back into the crowd.

Victoria is known as the most British of Canadian cities — high tea is still served every afternoon in its principal hotel — and Queen Elizabeth appeared to be very much more at ease there than she had been at times during her 10-day visit to the western United States.

The only incident came when a man who had mingled with a party of press photographers appeared to run towards the queen and was quickly brought down by a police inspector.

Mr. Trudeau was due to board Britannia with his sons — Justin, Pierre, 10, Sacha, Nine, and Michel, seven — before it left for Vancouver.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Space shuttle has another problem

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE, Florida (R) — The new American space shuttle, Challenger, already grounded by engine cracks for two months, had another problem Tuesday — a dusty cargo hold which could further delay its maiden voyage now set for March 26. A centre spokesman said it would not be known for a day or two whether the fine particles newly found in its payload bay could distort the sensitive lenses needed to navigate the communications satellite stored there. It was too early to tell, he said, whether this would further delay the first flight, already two months behind schedule. It has been feared any further delay would prevent a top scientific achievement by the European-built spacelab, scheduled to make its maiden flight at the end of September.

Kidnapped Italian woman rescued

TREVISO, Italy (R) — Police and paramilitary carabinieri Tuesday rescued the daughter of a wealthy industrialist abducted from her family home last December, and arrested three of her kidnappers. Police said they burst into a farm building where Maria Berica Marchionello, 27, was being held prisoner by the three men, whom they did not name. The girl was seized last December by five kidnappers who broke into her home and tied up her mother, sister and two servants. Police gave no details whether the girl's family had met ransom demands by the kidnappers.

Black S. African dies in custody

CAPE TOWN (R) — A black man detained on terrorism charges was found dead in his cell after apparently hanging himself, the commissioner of police said Tuesday. Gen. Mike Geldenhuys said in a statement that Tembuisie Simon Mndawe was found dead at police headquarters in Nelspruit, a town in the eastern Transvaal province. Gen. Geldenhuys said that Mr. Mndawe was arrested on Feb. 22 in possession of a submachine gun, ammunition, and literature from the African National Congress (ANC), a banned group dedicated to overthrowing white rule in South Africa. The next day, the general said, Mr. Mndawe made a confession to a magistrate. A South African police spokesman would not give further details about the man or his death.

Dioxin scourge hits trailer park

ST. LOUIS (R) — Families at a trailer park in Missouri have been told to move on for the second time because the area is infected with the deadly poison dioxin, officials said Tuesday. The discovery by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) investigators brings to 26 the number of places in Missouri where the presence of the dangerous chemical has been confirmed. Another 73 are under investigation. Residents at the trailer park near Gray Summit, Missouri, include five families who moved there from Times Beach, Missouri, after government investigators warned that dioxin sprayed on the town's dirt roads was at dangerous levels. "This is the scariest mess I've ever been in my life," one of the former Times Beach residents told reporters. "If we move somewhere else, how do we know there's not dioxin there?"

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Stevenson

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